"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain, turning to snow and colder Saturday; Sunday overcast; northwest gales.
For full weather report see Page 15.

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PRESIDENT'S STAND HALTS CONGRESS; RESTATES POLICY TO HOUSE DELEGATION, DECLARING TIME WILL VINDICATE HIM

LEADERS CALL ON WILSON

Clark, Kitchin and Flood Find Him Firm on Armed Liner Issue.

THINKS NATION BEHIND HIM

"I Intend to See This Thing Through," His Statement to Visitors.

GETS APPROVING TELEGRAMS

Bryan's Efforts to Influence Situation Fail—Senate and House Mark Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The revolt in the House of Representatives over President Wilson's determined opposition to the German and Austrian policy toward armed merchantmen has gone from a boil to a simmer. The danger has been materially reduced by President Wilson's letter to Chairman Stone of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations refusing to be influenced by the feeling in Congress to abandon the established rights of American citizens to traverse the high seas on all merchant ships armer for defense or unarmed.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, told the President today that if a resolution warning Americans not to take passage on armed merchant ships came before the House it would be adopted by that body two to one.

"Some enthusiastic gentlemen," to use Speaker Clark's descriptive term, "thought it would carry three to one." The answer to this statement came from close friends of the President tonight. They said the President was not seeking to press the issue, but he would not avoid it, being satisfied that any such resolution would be defeated. What was said by Speaker Clark to the President indicated how widespread was the revolt against the Administration's refusal to concede that Germany and Austria had the right to destroy the lives of Americans who ventured abroad in the defensively armed merchantmen of belligerent powers. What was said by the friends of the President indicated that the White House was satisfied that an effort to stampede the President into letting the lives of his fellow-citizens be sacrificed would result in a vote of confidence in the Administration's course.

President Emphatic.

After the return of Speaker Clark, Leader Kitchin, and Chairman Flood to the Capitol, their fellow-members learned that they had a frank discussion with the President regarding the sentiment in Congress. At the outset Speaker Clark informed the President that the delegation had not come to the White House to argue the question, but simply to present a statement of fact regarding a formidable movement in the House to bring about the passage of a resolution warning Americans to stay off armed ships.

The President emphatically informed the Congressional leaders that his position was unalternable. He is said to have remarked: "I intend to see this thing through," referring to the controversy with Germany.

Mr. Clark suggested that probably not only Congress, but public sentiment, might be found to be against the Administration's course, if such a courses indicated war. The President is indicated to have replied with considerable emphasis that he "couldn't help that," and that time would show his position to have been right.

The spokesman for the House informed the President of his efforts for two days to "sit on the lid." It is also reported that Mr. Clark promised the President to continue to aid in keeping down trouble so long as the Speaker believed the Administration's course would not lead to war. The Speaker reserved the right to leave the chair and oppose the President's policy if it seemed to foreshadow hostilities.

Clark Describes Interview.

"The sum and substance of the conference," Speaker Clark said, "outside of an explanation made as to the temper of the House regarding th diplomatic situation with Germany and some argument on both sides is fully set out in Senator Stone's letter to the President and the President's letter to Senator Stone.

"We explained to the President how the House felt, in our judgment. I told the President that this warning resolution would carry two to one if they ever got a chance to vote. Some enthusiastic gentlemen, I said, thought it would carry three to one.

"Of course there was a great deal of talk about international law regarding the rights of Americans on the seas and precedents. At the conclusion of the conference it was very clear to all that the President stands on his letter to Senator Stone.

"But there are rumors which were discussed that Germany may postpone enforcement of the new Admiralty order to sink armed ships from March 1, either to April 1 or the middle of March, I

Continued on Page 2.

Berlin Hears Bernstorff Is in Disfavor, May Leave Him Out of Submarine Negotiations

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (Delayed.)—The morning newspapers today print a Havas dispatch from New York which says that the Administration at Washington has determined to break off relations with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, and negotiate direct with Berlin.

Nothing is known here regarding the reported disfavor of Count von Bernstorff, but it is considered extremely probable, as was intimated in a dispatch to The Associated Press from Berlin some time ago, that the submarine negotiations will be transferred to Berlin in accordance with recommendations submitted to President Wilson several weeks ago. It is felt here that this may expedite a satisfactory settlement of the whole submarine controversy.

Putting the submarine question in Count von Bernstorff's hands after the Arabic incident served its purpose. It is felt here that Count von Bernstorff is thoroughly familiar with the American viewpoint and the currents of opinion with regard to a solution of the controversy, and that with the progress that has been made in Washington on the problem much may be hoped for from the second shift to Berlin.

Less importance would be attached to such transfers and retransfers in normal times than under present conditions, with communication between the Foreign Office and the United States so limited and so difficult.

The recent accident to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, need be no bar to the transfer of the question to Berlin. The Ambassador's broken collarbone does not prevent him from being at his desk and transacting business as usual.

A dispatch from Berlin on Feb. 10 said it was considered not improbable that the final stage of the Lusitania negotiations might be transferred to Berlin, where Ambassador Gerard could maintain the closest contact with the Foreign Office and work out the changes necessary to bring the American and German views into harmony.

LONDON APPLAUDS WILSON'S LETTER

The Chronicle Is Sure He Will "Reject the Impudent Demand of Germany."

HAS "DEFINED SITUATION"

"And in So Doing," Says The Post, "He Has Earned Respect of Civilized World."

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 26.—President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is published this morning and affords the London daily newspapers the greatest satisfaction. A majority of the newspapers print editorials on it.

"The President's words have the right ring to them," says The Daily Chronicle. "He makes plain to the whole world that the United States is unshakable in its resolve to reject the impudent demand of Germany. In fact, the whole substance of the letter proves that, for all his patience and forebearance, the President has a clear objective which he steadily pursues, and that when there is need to strike he can strike hard."

The Times says:

"The President remains immovably true to his lofty, moral attitude. On how far he will carry the country's opinion with him in the contingencies that may arise it would be injudicious and improper to speculate. But he the issue what it may, President Wilson deserves credit for standing manfully to his guns."

The Morning Post says:

"It is the fate of America, whether it will or not, to make a choice between her own gods and Germany's idols. President Wilson has sufficiently defined the situation, and in so doing he has earned the respect of the civilized world."

Other morning newspapers comment in a similar strain.

FRENCH WANT U. S. AT PEACE.

No Interest in Seeing Us at War with Germany, Says the Temps.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Temps, discussing the situation between the United States and Germany, says:

"Neither Great Britain nor her allies has any interest in seeing a war between Germany and the United States. American sympathies are sufficient, and these have been won. One does not observe in London or Paris the least tendency to intervene in the German-American crisis, either with the object of bringing about a rupture or in favor of a compromise."

100 DIE IN BERLIN RIOT, BELGIAN PAPER SAYS

People Reported to Have Fought the Troops When Crowd Was Charged by Cavalry.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—The Echo Belge, a copy of which has been received here, says it learns that a serious outbreak occurred in Berlin three days ago.

Cavalry charged the crowd and in the fight which ensued over one hundred persons were killed.

BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY NOT ACCEPTABLE

Explanation of Submarine Attack on the Petrolite May Evoke Strong Protest.

CONFLICTS WITH THE FACTS

War Craft Commander Says He Thought Flag a Ruse and Oil Ship Would Attack Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The reply of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the note of the United States asking for an investigation and explanation of the attack made by an Austrian submarine on the Standard Oil tank ship Petrolite, flying the American flag, was received by Secretary Lansing today in a communication from Frederick C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna. The reply joins issue over the facts in the case, and is unsatisfactory to the Wilson Administration. It will possibly be followed by the delivery of a strong protest by the United States against the action of the Austrian submarine commander.

While the text of the Austrian reply was withheld and no announcement as to the receipt of the communication was even made by the State Department, it was ascertained tonight from an informed source that the basic elements of the Austrian Government's explanation are as follows:

(1) That the commander of the Austrian submarine fired on the Petrolite because he thought the vessel was about to attack the submarine, the assertion being made that the submarine commander based this belief on the statement in his report to the Viennese Admiralty that the Petrolite changed her course.

(2) That while the Petrolite flew the American flag the commander of the Austrian submarine labored under the belief that the vessel was an enemy tank ship flying the American flag "as a trick."

(3) That the Austrian submarine commander reports that the Captain of the Petrolite furnished the submarine with provisions voluntarily and refused to accept pay for them, and that the submarine did not forcibly take provisions from the American steamer.

The explanation offered by the Austrian Government fails to correspond with the statements of fact contained in the various reports made to the United States regarding the attack. The first report of a definite character came to the State Department through the Navy Department in the following telegram from Commander Blakely of the United States cruiser Des Moines, the message having been sent from Canea, Crete, on Dec. 6:

Des Moines has received the following radiogram from the American ship Petrolite, bound from Alexandria, Egypt, for New York: "Attacked by submarine this (Sunday) morning about 5:20 in latitude 32 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 28 degrees 8 minutes east. One man wounded, not seriously. (Signed) THOMPSON, Master." In answer to my inquiry I have received the following information: "Submarine carried Austrian flag. Officers said she looked like a big cruiser. Man wounded by an exploding shell. Petrolite belonged to Standard Oil Company and was commissioned April 14, 1915. At the time she was attacked she was about 350 miles west of Alexandria and just southeast of the Island of Crete, distant about 120 miles."

Later the State Department received a cablegram from the American Consul at Algiers stating that he Petrolite arrived at that port the morning of Dec. 10, and hat Captain Thompson reported that the vessel was attacked nineteen hours from Alexandria by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, that one seaman was wounded by a shell and that that examination of papers and forcibly taking provisions the vessel was allowed to proceed."

Threatens Strike of German Toilers; Diet Member Denounces Agrarians

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Reports which have been reaching England latterly of growing discontent among the masses of the German population with the internal Administration seem to find confirmation in the proceedings of the Prussian Diet.

When the Diet started discussion of the food question, Minister of Agriculture von Schorlemen began by praising the agrarian policy which had enabled Germany to hold out so long and would secure the nation's food for some years to come if the war were to last so long, but he added that Germany was not at all too well off and in any case she must economize if she was going to hold out to the end.

Socialist Deputy Hofer replied to the Minister's statement, making several severe criticisms which almost assumed a threatening tone. Among other things he said:

"If England has declared war upon us openly and properly and is employing all possible means to hinder our food supplies, the agrarians who are hiding their stores in order to provoke a rise in prices and starve our population are England's best allies and Germany's worst enemies."

The speaker was interrupted by protests and a great tumult, and though being called to order, continued:

"The rise in agricultural produce is absolutely unjustifiable because wages have not been raised and those Russian prisoners who are made to work only get a few pence. The prices of barley and oats have risen by 130 per cent. The increase in the price of sugar means a present of 57,000,000 marks to the beet growers and refiners. Where is, then, the great spirit of German organization if 9,000,000 tons of potatoes have not been obtained from the 54,000,000 tons of the harvest?"

After noting the critical condition of Poland, Herr Hofer went on:

"It was said in committee that it was impossible to compel agrarians to intensify production; but you force millions of Germans to fight [tremendous uproar.] Yes, you force them, and just as you force hundreds of thousands of soldiers to get out of the trenches and die you ought to compel agrarians to dispose of their acres so as to benefit the soldiers' starving wives. It is little consolation for us to hear that things are dearer abroad than here. If foods get any dearer the workingmen will be compelled by the impulse of self-preservation to go on strike, and then they will tear the national truce in shreds at your feet. We are going to do our duty and are warning you."

A Conservative Deputy denounced Herr Hofer's speech as an incitement to class hatred.

Neutrals recently in Germany declare that the popular feeling against the junker class is strongly marked. The junkers are supreme and are making enormous profits. Unemployment is growing in trades which are short of raw material, but instead of being sent to work on the land the unemployed are kept in the towns, subsisting on municipal charity organizations. The junker class will not utilize German labor on their land because they can get Russian Polish prisoners of war for an eighth of the wage which would have to be paid to the German laborer.

THOMPSON WANTS COLEMAN DISMISSED

Chairman Straus Urged to Oust the Service Board's $10,000 Counsel.

MANY LAWYERS THREATENED

Testimony on Subway Test Suits to Go to Bar Associations—L. E. Quigg Before Committee.

The Thompson Legislative Committee went further yesterday into the history of the suits brought by the Admiral Realty Company and John R. Ryon of Brooklyn, to test the constitutionality of the dual subway contracts. After several lawyers had been examined, Chairman Thompson and Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee, announced they would send copies of the testimony regarding both suits to the State and County Bar Associations with recommendation that action be taken by their grievance committees.

Lemuel Ely Quigg was a witness and not only explained why T. A. Gillespie & Co. had sent him a check for $2,500, but admitted that an additional $2,500 had been paid him for services regarding distribution of garbage and a sanitary system of sewage disposal in which the Gillespie company was interested. Before Mr. Quigg went on the stand, James L. Quackenbush, general attorney of the Interborough, disavowed, on behalf of the company, the letter Mr. Quigg sent to Senator Thompson in which he called the Senator a "conscious blackguard."

Mr. Moss and Senator Thompson announced that Willard N. Baylis, a Brooklyn lawyer, might be called upon to face a charge of champerty, which Mr. Moss explained meant the providing of funds to bring a suit by a party who does not appear but who expects to share in the benefits of such a suit. Mr. Baylis testified that he had become interested in the suit brought by Mr. Ryon after Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the B. R. T. had informed him that a test of the validity of the B. R. T. contract would "make a very interesting law suit." He said he had paid some of the expanses out of his own pocket and that he had never been reimbursed, except that he believed that his association with the suit would yield results in other ways.

"And it did," Mr. Baylis added.

Wants Coleman Dismissed.

Because of the failure of George S. Coleman, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, to recollect certain events and conversations regarding the Admiral Realty Company's suit, Senator Thompson got into communication with Chairman Straus of the commission and recommended that Mr. Coleman be dismissed. Mr. Coleman has been connected with the Public Service Commission for several years and receives $10,000 a year.

The appearance of Lemuel E. Quigg before the committee was looked forward to with interest and drew a crowd of spectators, who expected to see a clash between the witness and Senator Thompson.

"I have invited Mr. Quigg to attend because of a letter in the newspapers, in which it appeared he wanted to come here and explain a check for $2,500 which he received from Mr Gillespie," explained Mr. Moss.

Mr. Quigg said he had merely informed Senator Thompson that there was no time when the Senator could not have asked him to appear by simply calling him on the telephone.

"Well, tell us all about it now," said Mr. Moss.

"A day or two before Mr. Gillespie sent this check to me," said Mr. Quigg slowly, "he asked me to take luncheon with him at the Lawyers' Club. We talked about two matters. One was his contract with the city for the disposal of garbage and the other was a sanitary system of sewage disposal which he had, known as the Reinsch-Wurl screen. There was no definite employment at that time, but we discussed the matters, and a day or two later he sent me this check. He sent to me his contract with the city in the garbage matter and many papers. I went over the law of the case as closely as I could and talked with Mr. Cravath about it, and advised Mr. Cravath that an action lay against the city. It was not brought, and that ended it.

"In regard to the sanitation matter, I did a great deal of work. I had his engineers with me and I talked over the matter with Mr. Gillespie."

While Mr. Quigg was speaking, a half

Continued on Page 3.

DUVEENS TO BRING GAINSBOROUGH HERE

H. C. Frick, Henry Phipps, and J. P. Morgan Mentioned as Possible Purchasers of 'The Mall.'

PRICE PAID NOT DISCLOSED

Sir Audley Neeld, Former Owner, Said to Have Repeatedly Refused $250,000 for the Painting.

Duveen Brothers, it was ascertained yesterday, have bought Gainsborough's "The Mall," one of the great paintings of the eighteenth century, about which there was much conjecture when cable messages from London announced that the picture had been sold.

The canvas was turned over to them yesterday by Thomas Agnew & Sons, whose interest they acquired, and it will be hung by the end of next month in the galleries of the corporation at 720 Fifth Avenue.

Who the ultimate purchaser will be is now the subject of many surmises in art circles. The names of Henry C. Frick, Henry Phipps, J. P. Morgan, and others have been mentioned. Henry J. Duveen said, after admitting the purchase of the painting, that it had not as yet been shown to any prospective purchaser, and he declined to discuss any of the rumors concerning it. He declared that it had been bought without having any connoisseur in mind, for on account of its importance the house had been trying to get it for the last three years from Sir Audley Dallas Neeld, who had it in his private galleries at Gritteiton.

The price paid cannot be ascertained. Well-informed dealers in this city say that there have from time to time been negotiations for the work on the basis of $250,000, but as these negotiations were being continually broken off this figure is only by way of suggestion.

The mention of several hundreds of thousands of dollars, however, conveys little compared with the high opinion in which this canvas has been held by critics ever since it was painted. "View of the Mall in St. James's Park" is the full title of the work, which was painted in 1788, two years before the death of the master. Sir David Armstrong, the English authority on Gainsborough, writes that it is more beautiful than Watteau's "Embarquement pour Cythere," for "The Mall" has been the cause of many comparisons being made between the two artists.

This Gainsborough canvas is fifty-seven inches in length and forty-seven in height. It represents a group of fair women in the flowing gowns of the mode in which the Duchess of Devonshire was painted walking down the central avenue of the Mall. Behind them is Carlton House. At the right may be seen the heads of several cows, and at the left appears the painter himself sketching the scene.

The often quoted remark of Hazlitt concerning this work describes it as "all emotion and in a flutter like a lady's fan." Another work by Gainsborough well known in this city is "The Duchess of Devonshire," acquired by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

$175,000 PAID FOR A HALS.

Unnamed Banker Here Purchaser of Famous Dutch Portrait.

One of the great portraits by the Dutch painter Frans Hals, it became known yesterday in art circles, has just been sold for $175,000 to a banker of this city.

The work represents a member of the Dutch aristocracy, a man who evidently belonged to a military organization. The features are strong and yet have an air of good nature. About his neck is a steel gorget, on which is shown the design of the lace collar. The sitter has the bearing of a person of wealth and distinction. The picture is described and pictured by Dr. Bode in his book on Frans Hals.

Duveen Brothers, Inc., when asked concerning the canvas, said that they could not in any way discuss the rumor which had connected their names with this transaction. It is said that the canvas was only in the city a few days before it was acquired by the new owner.

DURAZZO BOMBARDED; 700 ITALIANS CAPTURED

Austro-Hungarian Guns Sweep Port's Docks, 'Hindering Embarkment of Troops and Supplies.'

BERLIN, Feb. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Durazzo is being bombarded by Austro-Hungarian artillery, according to the Austro-Hungarian official communication received here today, which says:

In consequence of our hard persecution of the Italians east and southeast of Durazzo, they have been driven to the Isthmus west of the Durs Lakes. The Durazzo Docks are under the fire of the Austro-Hungarian batteries, and the embarkment of men and war materials has been efficiently hindered.

Up to the present in these combats eleven Italian officers and over 700 soldiers have been made prisoner and five cannon and one machine gun captured.

FRENCH LINE IS AGAIN PRESSED BACK BY GERMANS IN THE DRIVE AT VERDUN; HEIGHTS, 4½ MILES AWAY, ASSAILED

Germans' Verdun Losses Already 150,000, Paris Says; French Guns Withheld Fire, Then Mowed Down Foe

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The gains of the Germans at Verdun have been made at tremendous cost of men. The losses of the foe in the first four days of the battle are authoritatively estimated here at 150,000.

The French losses are declared insignificant in comparison with those of the Germans. The German artillery preparation, which reached its height on Tuesday, was of unparalleled violence. Every inch of ground was searched out; every point where it was thought a gun position might exist was littered with shells, but the French infantry was well sheltered underground, and the French guns were well hidden.

Then, when the German batteries became silent and the German infantry advanced to the attack, Frenchmen sprang up from the holes in the ground and opened a deadly fire with machine guns, while shells from the 75-millimeter guns flew overhead and mowed down wave after wave of the Germans, as they plodded doggedly over the snow-covered ground, urged on from behind, one correspondent says, by their officers, revolver in hand.

Lieut. Col. Leonce Rousset, a military critic, relates a conversation he had with a surgeon just from Verdun. He says that during the battle he saw an entire brigade, which was advancing in close order, caught by the concentrated fire of French batteries and annihilated in a few minutes.

PARIS PUTS FAITH IN FRENCH GUNS

Authorities Think the German Forces Are Doomed with Hill Batteries in Action.

EXPECT TWO WEEKS' FIGHT

Heavy Reinforcements Are Sent to Verdun to Meet Germany's "Last Offensive."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The great German offensive north of Verdun was suddenly halted in its tracks last night on account of two elements. One was the storm of French artillery fire that swept bare the central plateau behind the villages of Beaumont and Samogneux, whither General Joffre had lured the Germans by falling back from various sallents, and where, it is estimated, the Germans made the greatest sacrifice of human life in this war. The second was a blinding snow blizzard across the heights of the Meuse which made fighting impossible.

Despite nature's interference, Germany's offensive has so far resulted in failure in the opinion of the French military authorities.

Whole regiments of Germans literally melted away in the madly driven attacks that won them the wooded slopes of the plateau on the north and east. From there they had to move across a bare plain, swept on the western side by the French batteries across the Meuse at Regneville and Forges and the guns on the central Hill 354, and on the eastern side by the whole weight of metal of Fort Donaumont, pouring down an open "corridor" from the fort itself to where the road from Beaumont village rises toward Hill 354.

The net result of the German advance from an artillery standpoint is a virtual reversal of the French and German positions. At the beginning of the struggle the French outer lines on the northern and eastern slopes of the plateau were directly commanded by a ring of German guns on the hills outside of them. Now the French gunners on the hills nearer the fortress have an easy task to blast the German infantry the moment they debouch upon open ground.

If the Germans push further they will probably try to drive along the ravine road from Beaumont to Vacherauville, so as to outflank Hill 354, at the same time obtaining shelter from the terrible seventy-fives.

The French reserves are ready in great numbers. The Matin states that only a seventh part of the French troops now on the spot have been engaged thus far. It is thought certain that the Teutons will be checked here by the infantry as elsewhere by cannon, and that in a few days at least the Germans must admit defeat.

"Then," as one French editorial says, "what a groan of agony will rise from all Germany at the failure of what General Deemling has truly called 'their last supreme offensive.' That cry will be the precursor of a storm that will rock the Hohenzollern throne."

Look for Two Weeks' Fight.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The German offensive against Verdun is now recognized here as probably only the beginning of a determined effort to take the fortress, formerly the key to the French front. The combat compares in violence and losses to the battle of the Yser.

The French assume that the battle may continue a fortnight. It is believed the calm last night was only a lull, required by the attacking forces to bury their dead, carry off the wounded and bring up reserves to take the places of the divisions that were half destroyed by French artillery and machine guns.

The German forces are known to consist of at least 300,000 men, supported by numerous 15-inch and 17-inch Austrian mortars with all the heavy artillery used in the Serbian campaign and part of that formerly employed on the Russian front.

The military critic of the Temps reports that heavy French reinforcements have been brought up to meet the German attack. The confidence of the French is unshaken by the fierce assaults and the withdrawal of the French line toward the fortress.

Preparations for the battle were observed early in December, when the first troops, assigned to the operation, were brought up. Eight divisions, which had returned from Serbia, were sent to Belgium for a rest and then transported to the region of Verdun in January.

Five army corps in all are known to

Continued on Page 3.

BERLIN WATCHES, COOLLY CONFIDENT

Gains Thus Far Made at Verdun Said to Exceed the Official Expectations.

THINK FORTRESS MENACED

But Success Achieved Is Admitted to be Less Than That of French in Champagne.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (via London, Feb. 25.)—The report of German gains northward of Verdun has strengthened the feeling of confidence here in the outcome of future events. The news has provoked no noticeable flurry in Berlin, where no flags have been exhibited.

Naturally, it is impossible to hazard a guess whether the latest drive marks the beginning of a great offensive or is only a continuation of the evident feeling-out process of recent days.

The importance of the gains north of Verdun is evident. It is not alone the strongest French fortress, but it offers direct communication with Paris and has been a thorn in the flesh of the Germans for eighteen months. Military observers think that it is now likely that Verdun will soon be menaced on all sides. The German line of communication, north of Verdun, has been greatly improved.

Except as to the number of prisoners taken, the victory of the Germans is one-fourth as great as that achieved by the Entente Allies in September, where three days' gunfire preceded the attack.

To the gains, north of Verdun, must be added 800 yards taken by the Germans southward of Ypres on Feb. 1, 350 yards northward of Ypres Feb. 19 800 east of Souchez Feb. 21, and 700 yards west of Heidweller on the day of the commencement of the Verdun advance. These gains were preceded by large advances at Vimyi in January.

German officials say that the German gains have been scored at virtually every point where an earnest effort at an advance was made, and that in no case has it been necessary to precede the attack with a 72-hour cannonade: such sa preceded the September offensive of the Entente Allies.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24, (via London, Feb. 25.)—German military critics regard the German success north of Verdun as very significant, according to dispatches received from Berlin.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the achievements reported by the German General Staff have greatly surpassed the expectations entertained by the German people.

Major Morath, the Tageblatt's military critic, writes:

"All the successes of our recent operations on the western front are surpassed by our successes north of Verdun. The considerable losses suffered by the French are especially painful to them, in view of their endeavor to prosecute a war of exhaustion, with the highest possible forbearance in the sacrifice of their own human material."

SEES LONDON MENACED BY THE VERDUN DRIVE

General Lloyd Says the British Capital Is Endangered if It Succeeds.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The importance to England of the battle raging around Verdun was emphasized by Major Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, General Officer Commanding the London District, in a speech today at the opening of a military building at Wimbledon.

"In the great war which is now proceeding," said General Lloyd, "every individual must give up self absolutely and all must unite in one bond to make the war result in victory. Do you realize that a fight is now going on for a passage to Paris? The result will hang in the balance until the Teuton is driven back, as I have great confidence he will be.

"But if once our ally's line is pierced the way will be open to the French capital, and if that capital is reached a new complexion will be put on the whole face of the war and on our lives and being. A German success on the French front would not merely mean the loss of Paris, but would endanger London."

General Lloyd administered a rebuke to those Britons who, he said, had acquired the habit of faultfinding with and criticising the work of their leaders.

"You grumblers," said General Lloyd, "are putting spokes in the wheels of the war's progress. The people must learn that it is necessary to carry discipline into every corner of private life and home life to turn the great struggle into a victory."

BATTLE IN A SNOWSTORM

Kaiser's Right Wing Is Steadily Moving Down Meuse Valley.

FORTIFIED POSITIONS TAKEN

French Centre Forced to Retire Under Terrific Pressure of the Advancing Foe.

NOW FIGHTING FROM HILLS

Berlin Announces the Capture of 7,000 More Prisoners, Making a Total of 10,000.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The fighting in the region north of Verdun has been resumed with unabated violence today, and the Kaiser's troops, despite a heavy fall of snow, have made further progress toward the fortress, forcing back the French lines to a greater or less extent along the whole front from the east bank of the Meuse to south of Ornes.

The greatest advance of the huge attacking army has been made by the right wing, moving down along the Meuse River. Here Champneuville has been captured, and also Cotellate, (probably Côte de Talou.)

Further advance from the latter point southward has been checked for the present at Côte du Poivre, (Pepper Heights,) a ridge running northeast from the Meuse Valley. At this point, only four and a half miles from Verdun, a terrific combat is taking place, according to the night bulletin of the French War Office. Several German attacks in great force have been delivered, but, thus far, without success.

Further eastward the French centre has been driven out of Mormont and Beaumont and clear back to the ridge at Louvemont. Some of the French positions were taken by storm.

The German left wing has made less progress than the other attacking troops, but even here the French line has been compelled to retire. The fortified position at Chambrettes has been abandoned to the foe, and battle is now going on in the Bois de la Vauche, half a mile to the southeast.

In addition to their gain of ground, the Germans announce the capture of 7,000 more prisoners, making a total of 10,000 smce the offensive began.

The German official statement is as follows:

On the right bank of the River Meuse our successes previously reported were exploited yesterday in different directions. The fortified villages and farms of Champneuville, Cotellate, (probably Côte de Talou,) Mormont, Beaument, and Chambrettes and Ornes were captured.

In addition, all the enemy's positions as far as the ridge of Loudemont (Louvemont) were captured by storm.

The sanguinary losses of the enemy again were extraordinarily heavy, while our losses were normal.

The number of prisoners taken was increased by over 7,000 to more than 10,000.

No information can yet be given with regard to the booty in materials which we captured.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

In Champagne this morning we attacked and captured an enemy salient to the south of Ste. Marie-a-Py. During this action we captured 800 prisoners, including sixteen non-commissioned officers and five officers.

In the Argonne our destructive fire has been efficacious on German organizations to the north of La Harazée.

In the region to the north of Verdun snow has fallen in abundance during the day. The activity of the artillery on both sides has continued very intense on the whole of the front, and principally to the east of the Meuse, where the fighting goes on with the same tenacity.

Several German attacks with large effectives have been conducted with unprecedented violence on La Côte du Poivre but were without success.

Another attack on our positions in the Bois de la Vauche also has been stopped.

There has been no infantry action to the west of the Meuse.

In the Vosges there has been an artillery duel in the Valley of the Fecht.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

To the east of Vauquois we have launched fresh attacks on the enemy's works in the region of the Forest of Cheppy.

Intermittent artillery activity has been carried on between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse.

In the district to the north of Verdun the cannonade has diminished in violence and the enemy made no attack on our positions during the night. We have established organized positions in the rear of Beaumont on the heights, stretching to the east of

Champneuville and to the south of Ornes.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Our aeroplanes yesterday made a successful bombing raid against the aerodrome near Lille, all the machines returning safely.

Today the enemy exploded a mine near Fricourt. There were no casualties.

Our artillery has been active against enemy trenches about the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Boesinghe.

The Belgian communication, made public tonight, says:

It has been a quiet day on the whole front.

PRUSSIA HEARS THE GUNS.

Sound of Verdun Firing Reaches the Eifel Region.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, (via London, Feb. 25.)—The Cologne Volks-zeitung reports that heavy cannonading has been audible in the Eifel region (a low mountain range in Rhenish Prussia on the left bank of the Rhine) since Monday.

The sound increased on Tuesday morning to drum fire which could be heard even with the windows closed. Heavy reports of big guns and the continuous rolling of smaller pieces were plainly distinguished despite a north wind.

The cannonading is comparable with that of last September in the Champagne.

Verdun is approximately seventy miles from Rhenish Prussia, or about seventeen miles nearer than the Champagne district.

THINKS GERMANS IN A TRAP.

Count de la Rochette Says Verdun Drive Pleases French.

"The French are far from discouraged at the recent advance of the Germans toward Verdun—they are delighted with it," Count Georg de la Rochette, an officer of the French Army, said yesterday at the Hotel Buckingham, where he is stopping on leave of absence.

"The Germans are in a trap and realize it only too well. Both armies are most of the time well hidden and protected, it is the side which is exposed that suffers. The French can well afford to wait and their ammunition is plentiful. The pressure of discontent from the interior of the Empire forces the Germans out. That is what we expected and are waiting for—fully prepared. The Germans may finally take Verdun, but what of it? It will cost them about 280,000 men."

The Count was in Buenos Aires at the beginning of the war and immediately joined his regiment, first stationed near Arras and later in the Champagne district. He said that in the recent French offensive in that district, a German division was to have left for Russia the day before but was unexpectedly delayed and called back in time to fight. Its absence would have made considerable difference in the German defense. The Count has unbounded confidence in the French to meet any emergency and in the loyalty of every soldier.

"You observe," he continued, "that a victory in Germany reflects practically all the credit on the General in command; in France, it is always the army. This is a great triumph for my country, for a Frenchman is always proud of his individuality, but in this war he has substituted patriotism."

RUSSIANS HAVE FORCED TWO PERSIAN PASSES

Turks Retreat Toward Kermanshah, Where Further Fighting Is Expected.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25, (via London.)—An official dispatch from Teheran says:

After a series of battles in Persia, the remains of the adversary troops were reorganized and concentrated in the region of Kermanshah and, with the help of German and Turkish sappers, occupied and fortified two mountain passes—Bidesurks Pass, an almost impregnable natural position, and Sakhae Pass. News has now been received that our troops dislodged the enemy from Bidesurks Pass and occupied Sakhne Pass, and are now pursuing the Turks, who are in full retreat toward Kermanshah. Our forces captured three field guns, one mountain gun, a quantity of shells, ammunition, wagons, and field machine guns.

South of Teheran our troops have entered the town of Kachen.

The Russian successes in the region of Kermanshah are a sequel to a series of strategic Russian operations in Persia, with the purpose of putting an end to the activities of hostile mountain forces and organized bands of Kurds. Russian progress in Persia, however, is regarded here as of more than local significance, indicating greater possibility of a junction of the Russians with the British expeditionary forces in Mesopotamia. On that account the fortunes of the British forces are watched here with great interest.

After the retreat from Hamadan all hostile forces which succeeded in escaping were concentrated in the Kermanshah district. Taking advantage of the strong defensive nature of this region, they fortified themselves in the mountain passes and prepared to resist strongly any Russian attempt to drive them further. Simultaneous frontal and flank attacks by the Russians, however, have already forced the Turks to make a partial retirement, and they are now occupying the main approaches to the difficult position of Kermanshah. The Russian troops are expected to make a determined effort to expel the Turks from this entire neighborhood.

BIG BATTLE ON IN ARMENIA.

Retreating Turks, Reinforced, Make Stand 40 Miles West of Erzerum.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.—Although little news is available from the Erserum front, it is apparent that, having been forced back some forty miles to the west of the captured fortress, the Turks, who have begun to receive reinforcements, are beginning to make a stubborn stand.

It is not considered impossible here that the serious fighting, which already has begun to take the place of the desultory rearguard actions, will develop into a big battle.

The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations:

In the Black Sea our torpedo boat destroyers, near Sinope, sank four sailing ships and demolished bridges on the coast railway and dispersed a camel caravan, which was advancing under the protection of troops.

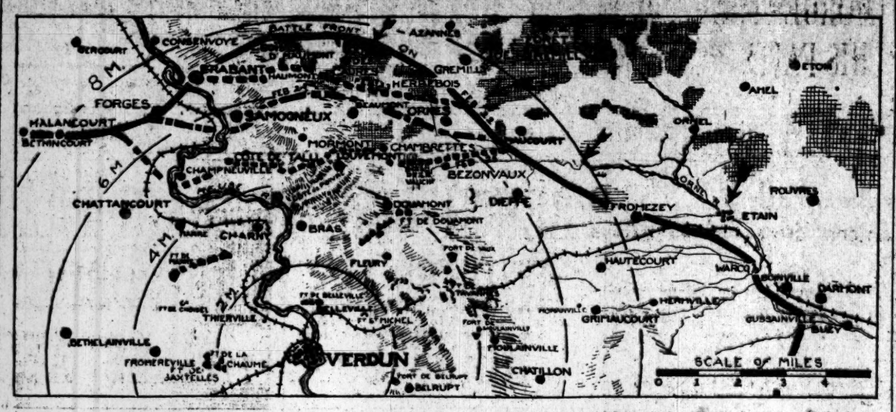
In the Caucasus our troops took by assault the town of Ishpir. Pursuit of the enemy in the regions of Erzerum and Knyss continues.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—An official announcement issued today says that on the Caucasus fronts battles continus without interruption.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 26.—Turkey is making great efforts to dispatch troops to the Russian front in an endeavor to recapture Erzerum before the Russians succeed in strengthening their positions, says the Bucharest correspondent of The Times.

All ordinary traffic on the railway from the Bosphorus to Angora has been stopped, according to the correspondent, and trains conveying troops and supplies, are running incessantly, but as the distance from Angora to Erserum will consume at least a month's march there is little likelihood of the success of the movement.

The Germans' Advance Toward Verdun.



The successive dotted lines from north to south indicate the approximate position of the battle front on each day since Monday, so far as it can be estimated from the official bulletins from Berlin and Paris.

PARIS PUTS FAITH IN FRENCH GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

have been brought up to reinforce the two corps, which previously held the line between Etain and Vauquois. These were the best troops of the German army, including, as it is learned from prisoners, the famous Third Corps of Brandenburg, supposedly equal in valor to the Prussian Guards, and the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General von Deimling, known in France as one of the most brilliant of the German general officers.

The determination with which the Germans are striving to capture the fortress is explained by the fascination that the name Verdun has had on the minds of the German people since 1792, and the consequent moral value of its fall to the Germans. This psychological reason, in the judgment of high official critics, explains the presence of Emperor William behind the troops and the tenor of the orders of the day, issued to the army of the Crown Prince and the generals.

Statements, made by prisoners, reported in the Paris newspapers, indicate that the German troops, taking part in the operations, were given to understand that this was to be the last great offensive against France. The following phrase is quoted from the order, published by General von Deimling on the eve of the attack:

"In the course of the last offensive against France I hope that the Fifteenth Army Corps will distinguish itself as it has done in the past."

The Petit Parisien correspondent at the front says that the whole offensive movement is under the personal direction of the Emperor, who in order that nothing should go wrong, ordered on his arrival last Saturday that a sort of dress rehearsal of the coming attack be held. At a given signal, the correspondent says, every infantryman and gunner took the post assigned to him in advance and the motions of a general attack were gone through behind the lines. The Emperor seemingly was satisfied and gave the order to begin the offensive on Sunday night.

The French think the ground gained by the Germans in four days compares ill with that taken by the French in the first two days of their offensive in Champagne. They say the latter yielded twice the gain and eight times the number of prisoners.

MORGENTHAU SEES WILSON.

Gives President Informal Report of Conditions in Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, told President Wilson today of his efforts to protect Armenians, and gave a general informal report on events and conditions in Turkey since the outbreak of the war. Later he discussed the subject with Counselor Polk of the State Department.

Mr. Morgenthau said he had no pressing business to take up either with the President or with the State Department, but had come home on leave because he thought after a long absence abroad he should return and find out what Americans are thinking about and the state of public opinion in the United States.

TEUTON ENVOYS IN COURT.

Plead Not Guilty to Conspiracy Charges in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Pleas of not guilty were entered today by defendants in the alleged German shipping conspiracies to violate American neutrality in the United States District Court. Date of trial will be arranged Monday.

Sixteen individuals and three shipping firms answered to the charges. Eight other persons have not been arrested. Most of them were members of the crew of the steamer Sacramento, which was alleged to have supplied German warships off the Chilean coast late in 1914.

Among the defendants who appeared were Baron E. H. von Schack, German Vice Consul General; H. W. E. Kaufman, Chancellor of the consulate, and Maurice A. Hall, Turkish Consul General.

ENGLAND ASKS FOR LINCOLN

Supreme Court Requested to Give Early Decision on His Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — Great Britain today, through counsel, asked the Supreme Court for an early determination of the appeal of Ignatius T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament and confessed German spy, from the action of the Federal District Court in New York, which refused to release him on habeas corpus. He is being held for extradition to England. Lincoln, who had been arrested in New York for extradition on charges of forgery, escaped from a Deputy Marshal, and was recaptured only a few days ago.

The request for early consideration was presented by the Department of Justice on behalf of counsel for the Consul General of Great Britain at New York. The brief stated that all the errors assigned to the New York Federal Court's action had been passed on by the Supreme Court in so many previous decisions that the appeal bordered on the frivolous and was apparently taken for delay.

John Neville Boyle, on behalf of Lincoln, filed printed objections to early consideration of the appeal, urging that several new questions were involved, and that the demand for extradition was with the purpose of trying Lincoln for a political offense, in violation of the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

PLOT INDICTMENTS UPHELD.

Fowler, Schultels, and Martin to Seek Habeas Corpus Writ.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—United States Commissioner Taylor today dismissed the attack on the indictments of H. Robert Fowler, Herman Schultels, and Henry B. Martin, returned in a Federal Grand Jury's investigation of the activities of Labor's National Peace Council, and held that the three men must appear for arraignment in New York on March 7.

None of the three men gave bail, as they might have done, and they were put in the custody of a marshal. Their attorney announced he would apply here for a writ of habeas corpus.

The indictments were returned after an investigation which disclosed allegations that the labor council was connected with attempts to prevent munitions shipments to the Allies. Officials of the American Federation of Labor had repudiated the council from the first. Representative Buchanan of Illinois also is under indictment with the three men held today, but some time ago he elected to appear in New York without resisting the indictment. The local court granted a writ of certiorari for a review of the decision of the United States Commissioner, and the three men were released on bail of $5,000 each.

TRACE SHIP EXPLOSION.

Tennyson Disaster Due to Bomb—German Merchant Involved.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 25.—A Bahia newspaper says that a box containing a bomb was put on board the Lamport & Holt Line steamship Tennyson at Bahia at the request of a German merchant by a person whose identity has been discovered. The investigation opened by the authorities is being actively pursued.

It was announced on Feb. 22 that the Tennyson on the previous day had put into port at Maranhao, badly damaged, as the result of an explosion, believed by some to have been caused by an infernal machine. As a result of the explosion three of the crew—an American, an Englishman, and a Dutchman—were killed.

RUSSIA MAY REBUY WARSHIPS FROM JAPAN

Is Negotiating for Three Which Were Taken from Her In the Recent War.

TOKIO, Feb. 25.—Russian negotiations for the purchase from Japan of warships which the Russians lost in the Russo-Japanese War are reported to be proceeding satisfactorily. The Soya, the Tango, and the Sagami are said to be the vessels which Russia desired to purchase. Russia wished to buy warships from Japan at the outbreak of the war in order to take part in the bombardment of Tsingtao, the seaport on the Chinese coast in the German territory of Kiao-Chau, but the negotiations which were then undertaken fell through.

The Tango and the Sagami are battleships and the Soya a protected cruiser.

The Tango, formerly the Russian warship Poltava, was sunk at Port Arthur and afterward raised and repaired. She is of 11,000 tons, is 360 feet long, 69 feet beam and has a complement of 750 men. Her armament includes four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and sixteen 3-pounders. She has two 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

The Sagami, like the Tango, was built at Petrograd and is of 13,500 tons, with a complement of 732 men. She is 424 feet long and 72 feet beam and is armed with four 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, sixteen 12-pounders and a number of small guns. She has two submerged torpedo tubes.

The Soya was built at Philadelphia in 1901, was sunk at Chemulpo in 1904 and raised and repaired in 1906. She has a displacement of 6,500 tons, is 416 feet long, and 52 feet wide. She carries twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12-pounders and six 3-pounders. She has four torpedo tubes, two submerged and two above water.

BRITISH ATHLETE KILLED.

Lieut. Atkinson, Half-Mile Runner, Fell in Action Feb. 20.

LONDON, Feb. 25. — Announcement was made today that Lieutenant R. E. Atkinson, one of the best-known athletes of England, was killed in action on Feb. 20. Lieutenant Atkinson was a Cambridge University runner. His best performance was in 1914, when he defeated Norman S. Taber, American Rhodes scholar, formerly of Brown University, by running half a mile in 1 minute 56 2-5 seconds.

SEA RAIDER WELL ARMED.

The Washburn's Captor Carries Six 7-Inch Guns.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Teneriffe says that the Captain of one of the vessels sunk by the German raider which sent the British steamship Westburn to Santa Cruz with a prize crew described the raider as a vessel of from 2,000 to 2,500 tons, carrying 6 seven-inch guns, having two torpedo tubes, and several mines aboard. The Germans informed him that she could steam seventeen knots, that she carried a crew of 200 to 250 men, and was in command of a German Count.

The crew of the Belgian steamship Luxembourg, which was sunk by the raider, said that their vessel was caught seventy miles south of Fernando de Noronha, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 125 miles from the east extremity of Brazil, and that they were kept under control on board the Westburn by seven Germans armed with hand grenades.

AIRMAN DOHERTY WEDS.

Miss Gladys Champlin Bride of American in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—W. E. Doherty, the American airman who was recently decorated by the King of Italy, married Miss Gladys Champlin of Hammondsport, N. Y., today in Christ Church, Mayfair. The bride was given away by Mrs. J. Seely of Rochester, and L. J. Seely acted as best man. After the ceremony the wedding party had luncheon at the Carlton. Among those present were Lieutenant and Mrs. Towers and Lieutenant Quickmeyer of the American Embassy.

Mr. Doherty, who for fifteen months had charge of a school of instruction for Italian naval aviators, was decorated after a thrilling reconnoissance in a hydroplane in which his machine was wrecked. He was adrift in the Adriatic for thirty-six hours before he was rescued.

SURPRISE WHITE-CLAD FOE.

Italians Foil Austrian Ruse in Snowstorm and Inflict Severe Loss.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The following official communication was issued tonight by the War Office:

Along the whole front artillery activity has been hampered by unfavorable weather. On Mount Santa Maria during the night of Feb. 23-24, our advanced detachments in the midst of a snowstorm surprised an enemy detachment which, clad in white, was attempting to approach our positions. The enemy was repulsed and left many dead and prisoners in our hands.

Grand Duke Honors Fokker.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has visited the Fokker factory and aerodrome at Schwerin and handed the war cross to Herr Fokker, who is a young Dutchman.

80 MORE SHIPS TO BE SEIZED

Portugal Issues Decrees Regarding 36 Already Requisitioned.

LISBON, Feb. 25, (via Paris.)—The Official Gazette publishes two decrees regarding the thirty-six German and Austrian merchant vessels seized yesterday in the Tagus River and placed under the Portuguese flag. The first deals with the work of refitting these vessels for the transport and other purposes for which they have been requisitioned, as it is distinctly given to be understood that they have not been confiscated. The second decree appoints a committee to supervise the execution of the work indicated.

Portuguese newspapers say that in other ports of the republic there are eighty German and Austrian vessels which, it is understood, will also be requisitioned by the Government. The total tonnage of the Teutonic ships exceeds 150,000.

The Portuguese Government on Thursday published a decree under which thirty-six German and Austrian merchant ships lying in the Tagus River at Lisbon were seized by the commander of the naval division there on Wednesday. The Premier of Portugal affirmed that the seizure was not an act of war against the Central Powers, but simply a measure in the public interest. Portuguese crews were placed on board the ships seized.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, Feb. 25.—Eight German steamships lying in the harbor here were taken in charge yesterday by officials of the Portuguese Government.

TO GET DYES FROM GERMANY

United States Government Needs Them for Stamps and Bills.

BERLIN, Feb. 24, via London, Feb. 25, (Delayed.)—Through the combined efforts of the American Embassy and Consulate shipments of aniline dyes for the use of the United States Government in the production of postage stamps and greenbacks have been arranged. One small shipment already has gone, and other shipments will follow shortly.

Small private shipments of dyes have until now got only as far as Holland, where they have been detained.

Through Erwin W. Thompson, Commercial Attaché here, efforts are being made to obtain for the United States a supply of sugar beet seeds, but to date the prospect is not hopeful.

JAN. 31 AIR RAID KILLED 67.

Revised British Official Figures Record 117 Cases of Injury.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The revised official figures of the casualties in the Zeppelin raid of Jan. 31 over England were given today as sixty-seven killed and 117 injured. The official communication announcing the figures says:

"The final figures of the air raid of Jan. 31 are: Killed, twenty-seven men, twenty-five women and fifteen children, a total of sixty-seven; injured, forty-five men, fifty-three women and nineteen children; total, 117; grand, total, 184.

"These figures are greater than previously given—fifty-nine persons killed and 101 injured—because several persons reported injured have died from their wounds, some children under 16 years of age had been returned as adults, and several cases of slight injury had been treated at hospitals and sent home without a record being made of them.

"The number of bombs dropped aggregated 393."

CAPTURE A GERMAN POST.

Russians Force Their Way Through Wire Entanglements to Reach It.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Riga sector there has been violent reciprocal firing in the region southeast of Dalen Island.

Near Dvinsk yesterday both sides developed violent artillery firing in the region of Illoukst and south of Garbounovka. In the region west of Kunhotz-Kuvalla, southwest of Pinsk, our scouts forced their way through extensive wire entanglements and killed or captured an entire enemy post.

In Galicia, in the region of the villages of Ghadki and Vorobievka and near Mikhaitche, hand grenade fighting continued for the possession of craters.

DUTCH TO STOP SMUGGLING.

New Minister of Finance Asks for 2,000 New Customs Guards.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says today that the new Dutch Minister of Finance is determined to stamp out smuggling and has asked for 2,000 new customs officials, who are to be recruited from the military.

British Hold Up More Mail.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Feb. 25.—The Swedish steamer Stockholm, which sailed from this port on Feb. 19 for New York, has been taken into Greenock, Scotland, by the British authorities, for the examination of her mail.

Freighter Oruru Is Held Up.

LONDON, Feb. 23, (Delayed by Censor.)—The British steamship Oruru, managed by the Bedford Steamship Company of New York, has been taken into Kirkwall for examination by the British authorities. She sailed from New York on Feb. 7, for Archangel.

PRESIDENT'S STAND HALTS CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

think the chances are that Germany will postpone this threatened performance. This will give more time for consideration of this matter.

"We told the President that in the event of such a postponement all action in Congress certainly would be postponed. Meantime these resolutions would remain where they are."

Regarding the possibility of action in Congress in case Germany should adhere to her announcement that the Admiralty order would be made effective on March 1, Speaker Clark said it would be very difficult to get the warning resolution out of a committee for action, and that there was no way for the issue to get before the House today.

Ways of Blocking It.

"Of course," he continued, "some one might try unanimous consent, but that would be ridiculous, because there would be many objections to such a course. Even the men who seriously favor this resolution would not want to adopt such a course. Naturally the resolution should come from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A motion to discharge the committee can only come up on the first and third oMnday's of the month, and motions to discharge must follow the unanimous consent calendar and suspension of the rules.

"It is obvious that in this situation it will be impossible to get unanimous consent for consideration of a warning resolution. If the resolution should be reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee it would take its place on the calendar unless the Rules Committee should interfere. The resolution is in no way privileged and it would go to the foot of the calendar. That would mean we could not get to it before July or August. The only remedy, if action is to be had on this resolution in the near future, is the Committee on Rules."

Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Flood declined to discuss what took place at the White House. They said that Speaker Clark had been selected to issue all statements and that they would adhere to this agreement. It is known, however, that both of them advised the President that sentiment for the resolution was strong in the House.

Cabinet Discusses Problem.

The Cabinet discussed the situation today. While Cabinet officers would not say what had been the trend of opinion among them, statements made afterward indicated that the view prevailed that the efforts of this Government to adjust the submarine issue with Germany had been injured greatly by the agitation in Congress in favor of warning Americans not to take passage on armed vessels.

"The damage has already been done," said one Cabinet officer, who showed that he believed the effect of the Congressional agitation would be to encourage Germany and Austria to resist the contentions of the United States. The immediate effect, of the agitation, it was indicated, would be that Germany would fail to carry out her suggestion that the execution of the order to sink armed merchant men might be postponed for a month. In Teutonic circles the impression was given, however, that Germany and Austria would not be influenced to resist this Government by the agitation, but probably would constrhe it as meaning that the legislative branch of the United States Government was disposed to act fairly toward the Central Powers and therefore every consideration should be shown to the Government in discussing the American objection to the armed merchantmen policy.

The White House is being flooded with telegrams bringing approval of the sentiments expressed by President Wilson in his letter to Senator Stone. With a very few exceptions, according to statements of White House officials, these messages support the President's stand in vigorous language.

Bryan's Telegrams Help.

Whether another effort will be made to obtain action in the House on a resolution warning American citizens that they must not travel on armed liners is something that has not developed. House leaders are waiting for developments in the exchanges on this question between the State Department and the Government of Germany and Austria. If the execution of the armed merchantmen policy, which was scheduled to go into effect on March 1, is postponed for a fortnight or a month to give time for further negotiations, the recalcitrant element in the House probably will be quiet.

One of the most interesting developments of the day was the help given to the President by William Jennings Bryan, while joining in the effort to humiliate him. Mr. Bryan sent telegrams to some of the Bryanite Congressmen which they gleefully showed to their colleagues, but it was apparent that by his very advocacy of the "warning" resolution the ex-Secretary of State had driven into the President's camp a good sized segment of the Democratic membership of the House.

Dr. William Bayard Hale, who was President Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, and who has been active in German propaganda, today sent this telegram to Speaker Clark:

"Clearly the people must look to Congress to save the President from himself and the country from war. The question is not as to whether we shall yield to Germany, which proposes to act in accordance with the position we ourselves urged upon the other powers, but whether we shall yield to the British Allies who would deny us the right to carry out a measure with the reasonableness of which we are impressed and which we were seriously considering putting into effect until British refusal was received.

SENATE MARKS TIME.

Not Inclined to Force President's Hand—Some Democrats Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Although President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone seemed to have had little effect on Senators generally today, the situation this afternoon was clearly that any effort to force through a resolution of warning in the face of the President's opposition was foredoomed to failure. That has been the situation in the Senate from the first. Perhaps the President's statement of his position has inclined some Democratic Senators favoring a resolution of warning to postpone interference, but, on the other hand, it appeared that at least some Democrats favorable to a resolution were angered by the President's communication, and felt that his position justified them in asking that Congress express itself unmistakably against a course that might lead to extreme tension with Germany.

Extended inquiries among individual Democratic Senators today showed that a large number of them favored a resolution of warning. These Senators seemed to admit, as Senator Gore's resolution does on its face, that the President's position was correct from the point of view of international law. But they add that the po'nt at issue is so small that it is not worth fighting about. They seem to ignore the main point of the President's letter, that yielding on a point unimportant in itself, in the face of a haughty foreign demand, would open the way to endless concessions on points that might be vital.

Hesitate to Force His Hand.

But even these Senators seem reluctant to force the President's hand. Many of them undoubtedly would vote for a resolution if it came to a direct vote. Some estimates this afternoon indicated that half the Democratic Senators might support a resolution now, but with the Republicans increasingly solidified in the President's support the failure of the resolution is certain. The more moderate of the Democratic supporters of warning—or perhaps, it should be said, those Democratic Senators whose prominence makes them reluctant to part company with the President—feel that action on the resolution should be postponed until a crisis is reached in diplomatic communications. Any delay works for the avoidance of a split within the party, and letters and telegrams from the country it is thought, will tend to rally doubtful Senators to the President's side.

This seemed to be the line taken today by Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. When Mr. Gore introduced his resolution Mr. Stone indicated plainly that when it came up to move its reference to his committee, where it would lie quietly for a time, though on Mr. Gore's request that the communication lie over one day, Mr. Stone assented. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Stone invited five Democratic Senators to confer with him, and from them he learned their attitude toward the President's letter. As far as could be ascertained, Mr. Stone advocated no action now. Somewhat of the same sort is the attitude of Mr. Kern of Indiana, the majority floor leader in the Senate.

The Republicans for the most part are earnestly supporting the President's position, as outlined in his letter to Mr. Stone. Their chief fear is that the President may yield to pressure or may change his mind. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican on the Committee on Foreign Relations, today gave out a statement indorsing the President's latest expression, while a prominent Democrat of the committee said, without permitting the use of his name, that the President's letter was diametrically opposed to the sentiment of Congress, which agreed with the views outlined in Mr. Lansing's memorandum to the Allies about disarming merchant ships.

Lodge Backs the President.

Mr. Lodge's statement follows:

"The President takes the precise position that I have taken, and have been urging in public speeches for the last eighteen months. Of course I shall stand by him. I agree fully with what he says. I believe it would proclaim us to the world as cowards to tell our citizens that they must not exercise their undoubted rights, and that if they do we shall not protect them. A nation that will not protect its citizens cannot protect itself, and if democracy fails to protect itself how can we hope to live?

"The President says: 'What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her impotency as a nation and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world.'

"With this also I am in full accord. It is the doctrine I have preached all my life, and I am with the President who sets it forth and stands by it."

Republican Offers Resolution.

Two resolutions were presented today in the Senate advising acquiescence in the latest phase of the German submarine war. One was introduced by Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, a radical Democrat; the other by Mr. Jones of Washington, a Republican. Mr. Gore's resolution was published yesterday. Mr. Jones's attitude on the subject was already well known, so that his resolution was discounted in advance. It reads as follows:

Whereas, This is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and not of any individual, by any individual, or for any individual; and,

Whereas, It is contrary to the fundamental principles of our Government that the people should be involved in war through the decision or by the act of any one man; and,

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States of America expressly provides that "The Congress shall have power to declare war, to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy"; and,

Whereas, The act of declaring of war should not be merely the ratification and confirmation by Congress of the judgment and decision of a single man, but should be the sober judgment and mature decision of the people through their representatives in Congress upon the causes and justification for such declaration; and,

Whereas, An assault upon the national honor would be a justification for a declaration of war; and,

Whereas, No one man is the sole custodian of the nation's honor; and,

Whereas, The issue of war is too momentous and fraught with too grave consequences to the peoples to be decided by any one man; and,

Whereas, The people of this country are not seeking war and do not desire to be led into it, but, if involved, to follow as one man in support of the Government; and,

Whereas, By the arbitrary act or demand of its Chief Executive the people may be placed in a situation from which they can not withdraw without humiliation, and be involved in war for causes the justice of which they have not been permitted to pass upon: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the United States of America that any issue claimed to affect the national honor should be referred for its decision to the Congress of the United States, and no ultimatum should be sent to any belligerent power, and no severance of diplomatic relations be brought about by Executive action, until after the advice and consent of Congress.

Whether there will be an outburst of discussion when these resolutions come before the Senate for reference or disposition can not be predicted, though Mr. Gore at least does not plan to force a debate. The Senate this afternoon merely took a recess until tomorrow, instead of adjourning, and this will make discussion of the resolutions difficult. Any disposition of the resolutions can come about only by unanimous consent, and it is understood that the leaders, eager to give time for sober reflection, will see to it that unanimous consent is not granted.

Although the trouble in the House has hinged on the resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas, Senator Sheppard of Texas showed today that Texas was far from a unit in supporting Mr. McLemore's position. Mr. Sheppard declared himself wholly in support of the President's position, and indicated that Texas in that did not feel lonely in this respect. He said he did not believe in surrendering American rights on the seas or elsewhere, and that he thought it would be a grave mistake for Congress to weaken the President in the position he had taken.

LESS TENSION IN THE HOUSE.

Bryan Telegram to Bailey Cools Some of the Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The tension in the House over the question of warning Americans to keep off armed vessels was gradually relieved today, although the three leaders of that body who saw the President early this morning brought back no word more reassuring than that the Administration thought there was "a possibility" of an amicable adjustment of the armed-ship question.

It was not apparent that sentiment in the House was changed in any way. Responsible leaders still professed that a majority of their lower chamber were at heart in favor of a resolution of warning. The House, in reality, adopted an attitude such as the Administration has previously described as "watchful waiting."

After adjournment this afternoon Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee said the situation was "now under control." He acknowledged that no definite assurances had been received from any quarter that there was a certainty of a settlement of the armed-ship controversy through diplomatic channels, but added that "we have been told there is a possibility of this."

Mr. Flood denied reports that the Foreign Affairs Committee had finally consented to hear Representative Jeff McLemore of Texas in support of his resolution. According to Mr. Flood, the Texas member had insisted for two days that he be heard. "But I told him he could not be heard at this time," Mr. Flood said.

There was a stir on the Democratic side early today when Representative Warren Worth Bailey of Pennsylvania whispered to one of his colleagues after another that he had received a telegram from William J. Bryan cordially approving of the agitation in Congress for a warning resolution.

After a conference with Leader Kitchin and other friends Mr. Bailey decided to make this telegram public. It was exceedingly gratifying to the comparatively few staunch Bryan admirers in the House, but it tended to alienate the middle-of-the-road element and those who were wavering between the President and his opposition.

Mr. Bryan's telegram read:

Miami, Fla., Feb. 24, 1916.

Hon. Warren Worth Bailey, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

I earnestly hope that Congress will speedily announce legislation in reference to passports to Americans traveling on belligerent ships, or still better, refusing clearance to belligerent ships carrying American passengers. No owner of belligerent ships will claim that he has the right to safeguard a contraband cargo with American lives, and no citizen should be permitted to endanger the peace of a nation at a time like this. Ours is the greatest of the neutral nations and will probably be the mediator when the time for mediation comes.

It would be a crime against civilization as well as against our own people, to become involved in this war and thus loan our army and navy to a European monarch to use in settling his quarrels. If Congress has the right to declare war, it certainly has the right to promote peace by restraining citizens from taking unnecessary risks. A Mayor keeps the people of his city out of the danger zone during a riot. Can our Government afford to do less when the world is in riot? W. J. BRYAN.

While Administration supporters were succeeding in forestalling action in the House, Rear Admiral Cameron Winslow, before the Committee on Naval Affairs, was led into a discussion of the ability of armed merchant vessels to attack and destroy submarines. Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois led Admiral Winslow into this discussion despite the desire of Chairman Padgett to curb any expression in committee that might reflect on the international situation.

Representative Britten asked if it were true that some German submarines attacked ships at a distance of less than 1,000 yards; that they came within a short distance of enemy vessels.

"I heard of an instance where the firing was done within 200 yards," said Admiral Winslow.

"Under these conditions it would not require a large gun on a merchant vessel to sink a submarine, would it?" asked Mr. Britten.

"It would not," said the Admiral.

"Then a one-pounder or a rapid fire gun would destroy a submarine as quickly and effectively as if the same gun were mounted on a battleship, assuming the gun to be mounted on a merchant ship?" suggested Mr. Britten.

"A one-pounder projectile would seriously injure a submarine and might destroy it," said Admiral Winslow. "It might destroy; it would be certain to penetrate it."

"When a merchant ship is armed with a gun of such size is it not a war ship?" asked Mr. Britten.

"I am not an expert on international law and I do not think it proper for me to answer that question," said Admiral Winslow.

"Where do you draw the line between a merchantman and a warship if both were armed?" asked Mr. Britten.

"As I said before, that is not a naval question, but one of international law," replied the Admiral.

Mr. Britten asked several questions designed to draw an expression from Admiral Winslow on this point. The naval officer finally said: "I have studied some international law, and have some opinion on this matter, but I do not think it proper for me to express it at a time like this, when the question is acute."

"The President is the best judge of that question and the only one to determine it," interrupted Chairman Padgett.

"Then let the President explain it," retorted Representative Britten.

Admiral Winslow appeared relieved when the examination turned again to strictly naval affairs.

VIEWS OF CITY PRESS.

General Indorsement of President's Letter, and Support Predicted.

Following are comments of the city press on President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone regarding the armed merchant ship controversy with Germany:

Urges Support of the President

From The New York World.

Once it is evident to the German Government that its pledges to the United States need no be kept, that the Congress of the United States is strongly and that the war-making power will submit to any measure of humiliation that Prussian aristocracy may impose, and the way is paved to certain disaster. The American people may seem cravenly pacific today and suddenly indifferent to the assertion of their rights, but they change with terrifying swiftness, and then will change if Germany tries to exploit in the form of murder the advantage it has gained in Congress. This is the imperative time for the American people to insure their own peace, and the way to do it is to rally to the support of the President.

It is not a controversy between Woodrow Wilson and a faction of Congress. It is a controversy between American ideals, American honor and American self-respect on the one hand and hyphenated politics on the other. Unless the country now stands behind its traditions like a stone wall it may pay eventually a phastly price in blood for its temporary weakness and its folly.

Will Have Country's Support.

From The New York Herald.

Senators and Representatives who are honestly striving to do their duty by their country will be greatly aided by the President's statement of the issue. The President shows the danger to the nation of any surrender of the principles for which he and the Government are firmly standing.

To do what the dupes of German diplomacy in the American Congress would have us do would be to abandon principle from fear of war, to write down the United States a poltroon among nations. President Wilson will save the nation this disgrac. In doing this he will earn the thanks and have the support of the American people.

President's Position Sound.

From The Evening Sun.

Mr. Wilson is right in his letter to Senator Stone on the question with Germany as to armed merchantmen. He has demonstrated his capacity to understand the existing situation in the light of the rights of this nation under international law. His position is sound in its main lines and it would be as ungracious to pick minor flaws in it as it would to deny him support, which he deserves in the right course.

The letter is written. It is a promise of just what is needed from Mr. Wilson. Let it be followed by action. Mr. Wilson can master the situation and vindicate the nation's position with little trouble, if he has but mastered himself.

Says Truth Is at Work.

From The New York Tribune.

The Democratic Party in Washington was held together by the fiction that the mastery diplomacy of the Administration had kept the country out of war and could be depended upon to keep the country out of war indefinitely, no matter what might happen. Mr. Wilson's letter to Senator Stone has shattered that fiction.

The State Department is manifestly not without blame for the misconceptions of national honor and duty which are so prevalent today in Democratic ranks at the Capitol. Mr. Wilson is undubitably right now. But Mr. Lansing was not right a couple of weeks ago.

It is well for both sides in the present party war that the truth should have free course. The work it is doing will dissipate much false pretense and may help to create eventually in quarters where it is most needed a higher sense of national honor and patriotic duty.

Predicts Country's Support.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

We believe that the intelligent sentiment of the country will fully sustain the President against the recalitrants in Congress. There are evidences, too, that Mr. Wilson's firmness is even now having its effect upon some of his opponents, evidences of a weakening in the revolting lines and of a disposition to accept the President's attitude as decisive and unchangeable.

President's Statements Conclusive.

From The Evening Post.

President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone was, in effect, a message to Congress, a taking of the whole country into his confidence. Its appearance was well-timed and its statement of its position conclusive. That its will instantly squelch the opposition in Congress cannot be doubted. If there has been justified uneasiness and even apprehension, on the part of men like

LYMAN ARRESTED, PUT IN TAMPA JAIL

Warrant Holds Him There Pending Arrival of Officers from New York.

FUGITIVE STILL RETICENT

Federal Agents Trailed the Alleged Swindler's Flight by Automobile and Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 25.—Dr. J. Grant Lyman, under indictment in New York on a charge of using the mails to defraud, was brought here from St. Petersburg tonight by Deputy United States Marshal L. A. Rennolds and Postal Inspector O. G. Reese and lodged in the Hillsborough County Jail.

Lyman was arrested at St. Petersburg yesterday by police officials and detained over night without a warrant. Today a warrant was sworn out before District Attorney Herbert S. Phillips. When he arrived here tonight Lyman maintained the obstinate reticence that has characterized him since his arrest. To all interrogations he answered: "I have nothing to say." When told that if he were not Dr. Lyman he certainly would make some denial, he merely smiled and remarked that New York was a good place to go to.

Although the man under arrest employed a firm of attorneys at St. Petersburg, no effort was made there to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. An attorney met Lyman when he left the train here tonight, but the prisoner said he would not talk with him until tomorrow. Chief of Police Easters of St. Petersburg is positive the prisoner is the man wanted in New York, every measurement conforming to that sent to him by wire. The peculiarity of one of his little fingers conforms exactly to the description of one of Lyman's fingers.

When Inspector Reese left the train with his prisoner tonight he carried a rifle in a case. He was merely bringing it here from St. Petersburg, but Lyman grimly remarked:

"Why don't you take it out of the case and make it still more effective?"

District Attorney Phillips said that nothing would be done until the arrival of officers from New York. He has been advised that they are on the way. Mr. Phillips says that every step needful will be taken to prevent the prisoner obtaining his release on the warrant on which he is being held is sworn out under the Fugitive from Justice act. In the opinion of the District Attorney, Lyman will not resort to a habeas corpus writ, as it probably would not be granted before officials could arrive from New York to identify him, and as he is under indictment in New York the writ would have to be returnable there.

The boat which Lyman used from Clearwater to St. Petersburg is in the yacht basin at St. Petersburg and is under charge of one of the men from whom Lyman bought it. W. H. Smith, who sold the alleged fugitive the yacht, said he knew the buyer as "J. H. Putnam."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 25.—A resident of Los Angeles, Cal., now here, whose name is known to the police, but is withheld at his request, today said that the man arrested here yesterday was Dr. Grant Lyman. He said he knew Lyman in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25.—The claim of the New York authorities to Dr. Grant Lyman, who is said to be in custody today in Tampa, Fla., probably will not be contested by Federal officials here, where he is under sentence of fifteen months for using the mails to defraud, according to Robert O'Connor, Assistant United States District Attorney.

"We do not seek Lyman here at this time unless his bondsmen wish to have him surrendered," Mr. O'Connor said.

Lyman was out on $20,000 bail pending the outcome of an appeal when he disappeared from this city more than a year ago. Gorham Tufts, his principal bondsman, is now in New York.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—When Dr. J. Grant Lyman came to Richmond he employed Miss Belle Hampton, a hotel stenographer, on Feb. 11, to write letters for him. He arranged with Miss Hampton to remail any letters which he might send to her.

Post Office Inspectors Mosby and Kahn made a round of the hotels to see if Lyman had been here, and Miss Hampton recognized Lyman's picture. Every time Lyman sent a letter to Miss Hampton his movements were traced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Postal authorities announced today that they were satisfied that the man arrested last night at St. Petersburg, Fla., was John Grant Lyman, wanted in New York on a charge of using the mails to defraud and estimated to have obtained from $400,000 to $700,000 through his New York office and branches at Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

A statement issued by the Post Office Department says that after Lyman drew $53,000 from a New York bank and disappeared he was traced to Washington, where he circulated a report that he had sailed for Europe, and then he went to Richmond, Va., St. Augustine and Tampa, Fla.

"There he attempted to give the impression that he had gone to Cuba," the statement said. "It was learned, however, that he had chartered a launch at Clearwater, Fla., and provisioned it for a two weeks' cruise."

LYMAN INDICTMENT FILED.

Steps Taken to Fight Habeas Corpus Action for Fugitive.

An indictment against Dr. J. Grant Lyman was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton, as soon as the news of his arrest was received from Florida. Mr. Stanton also took steps to bring Lyman to this city in removal proceedings. This was considered necessary as the Federal authorities here were informed that Lyman was endeavoring to get out of custody by means of habeas corpus proceedings.

Prince & Nathan, counsel for John L. Lyttle, the receiver for John H. Putnam & Co., the firm which Lyman started in Broad Street, also acted quickly. Hearing that Lyman was in possession of a yacht, a great deal of clothing, and some money in the form of cash and checks, the firm sent Abner S. Werblein, an attorney connected with it, to represent it in Florida, and recover as much of the property as he could for the bankrupt estate.

The charge which Lyman will have to face on his return here is that of violating the postal laws by operating through the mails a scheme to defraud the purchasers of oil stocks on the partial payment plan. Mr. Stanton was sure that it would not be difficult to bring Lyman back to face it, because he considered there was plenty of evidence to identify the defendant. The strongest piece of evidence is the possession by the man arrested in St. Petersburg, Fla., of the certified check on the Manhattan Bank for $5,904. It was this check which Louis D. Thonet, Lyman's associate, testified the Chatham and Phenix Bank declined to cash, as its suspicions had been aroused concerning the standing of J. H. Putnam & Co., and so he returned it to Lyman.

Deposited $10,000 for Wife.

According to Post Office Inspectors McQuillan and Mayhew, who have had the chase of Lyman in charge, the fugitive tried as he passed through Philadelphia to make provision for his wife, who he knew was on her way here from England with her aged mother, Mrs. Jane Hartman, and his son, 4 months old. He deposited $10,000 in cash in a Philadelphia bank for his wife in the name of her mother, and he also sent to a local hotel a parcel of Baltimore & Ohio bonds, which he had received in exchange for 100 shares of Steel stock. These bonds he had obtained as collateral from one of the customers of John H. Putnam & Co., and he directed the hotel to hold the package subject to Mrs. Hartman's order.

The next thing to do was to communicate with his wife, and he endeavored to do that through the "situations wanted" advertisement columns of a New York newspaper. The advertisement read:

ENGLISH VALET.—18 years' experience, desires a situation. F. S.

Lyman reckoned that his wife would see this notice and understand that it was really a code message. By that means she would be able to communicate with him and discover that funds had been provided for her.

This ended Lyman's business in Philadelphia, and he took a fast automobile and ran to Washington. Here he tried to get rid of more securities, seeking to exchange some du Pont Powder stock, which, the Post Office inspectors think, belonged to some of the customers of the Putnam firm for other securities. His next stage was Richmond, Va., and from there he pressed on to Tampa, Fla.

As he traveled Lyman was changing his clothes with great frequency, so as to prevent those whom he encountered from recognizing him and comparing notes. At Tampa, however, he got the idea that the Post Office inspectors were hard after him, as indeed they were. They were only a few hours behind him. So Lyman took a room in one of the poorer parts of the city and stuck closely indoors. He was out hardly a week, the inspectors said, and lived on apples, oranges, and biscuits, which he bought at a nearby grocery.

Motored to Jacksonville.

The fugitive set off again last Sunday afternoon and motored back to Jacksonville, Fla. He believed that he was now comparatively safe, as he had no idea that the Post Office authorities had sent out 3,000 copies of his photograph, and that the police and the Federal officials everywhere had been warned to look out for him.

Lyman sent his trunks ahead by express to Jacksonville under the name of "Cisco," but he did not stop long enough to claim them. Instead he kept on going until he reached Clearwater, Fla., where he paid off his chauffeur. Then he purchased a fast motor boat which had run all the way from Chicago by way of the Mississippi. He let it be known that he was a yachtsman, and provisioned his boat for two weeks, presumably for a trip to New Orleans.

The detectives found out that Lyman had got away quickly from Jacksonville, but they reckoned that it was impossible for him to go very far. He would have to put in for gasoline, and he was sure to want to get New York newspapers to see what was being done about his case. So they warned hotel keepers and police all along the coast of Florida to be on the lookout.

It was from St. Petersburg that they got a reply. Lyman had rounded the end of Florida and was making up the eastern coast. He apparently reckoned that he would be safe in such an out-of-the-way corner as St. Petersburg, which is near the mouth of Tampa Bay. There, however, the police recognized him, and his wanderings suddenly ended.

Mrs. Lyman appeared yesterday before Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., before whom Alfred B. Nathan, counsel for the receiver, is conducting the Putnam concern bankruptcy proceedings. She was required merely to read over and sign her previous testimony, and she declined to say anything about her husband's capture. She said that she and her mother were now staying at the Felix Portland in West Forty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Harry Neely of Freeport, L. I., at whose house Mrs. Lyman stayed both before and after her child was born, also was examined. She merely stated the dates at which Mrs. Lyman was staying at her house and expressed the opinion that Lyman was extravagant, as he took several different kinds of wine with each dinner.

REPUBLICAN 'BIG 4' WON'T GET TOGETHER

Wadsworth Will Not Leave Washington, So Plans for Conference Fail.

TANNER NOTIFIES WHITMAN

State Chairman Says He Approves of Delegates at Large Going to Chicago Unpledged.

The proposition of the Old Guard Republicans to have the four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention hold a conference within a few days in the hope that a majority of them, at least, would go to the convention pledged in favor of the nomination of Elihu Root for President was frustrated yesterday. Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and one of the "Big Four," sent a telegram to Governor Whitman explaining that owing to the impossibility of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth attending such conference it had been called off.

The conference had been called for Feb. 16, following the unofficial State Convention, which designated Senator Wadsworth, Governor Whitman, Mr. Tanner, and State Senator Elon R. Brown as delegates-at-large. William Barnes and other members of the Old Guard, who are strongly in favor of the nomination of Mr. Root, thought Mr. Brown and Mr. Wadsworth, who also favor Root, might be able to convince Governor Whitman and Mr. Tanner that Mr. Root would be the best candidate. Both the Governor and Mr. Tanner are inclined toward the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for President.

Chairman Tanner has not been strongly in favor of such a conference, as he thought the delegation should go to Chicago uninstructed. He communicated with Governor Whitman, however, and the Governor said that either Thursday, Friday or Saturday of this week would suit him and that he would attend the conference if it was called.

Senator Wadsworth had gone to Chicago in the meantime, and Chairman Tanner could not get in communication with him. Yesterday the Chairman, learning that Mr. Wadsworth had gone on to Washington, reached him by long distance telephone, but the Senator said that, owing to the serious situation in Washington, he could not come here at this time. Chairman Tanner at once sent this telegram to the Governor:

Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

Senator Wadsworth informs me that in the present crisis in Washington it will be impossible for him to leave.

So far as I can learn from the candidates for district delegates, they agree with the candidates for delegates at large that there should be no pledges, but that the delegates should go to the convention free to do whatever their judgment at that time shows to be wise. There is, therefore, not the same reason for a conference that there appeared to be when I wrote you on the 16th inst.

FREDERICK C. TANNER.

There will now be no "get together" conference of the "Big Four," at least until after the Presidential primaries on March 4, with the result that Senator Wadsworth and Senator Brown probably will go to Chicago with the idea of favoring Mr. Root, while the Governor and Chairman Tanner will cling to Mr. Hughes as their preference. When asked yesterday what effect the calling off of the conference would have upon the candidacies of Mr. Root and Justice Hughes, Chairman Tanner said:

"In my opinion the idea of an uninstructed delegation by no means eliminates the consideration of Justice Hughes's name at the proper time, nor that of Senator Root. On the contrary, with both Senator Root and Justice Hughes forbidding the use of their names as candidates, the proper course to pursue is for delegates to remain unhampered and to use their best judgment at the time of the convention."

CALL IT WHITMAN VICTORY.

His Friends Say Only Motive for Conference Was to Aid Root.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Except to say that he believed the telegram sent him today by Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, spoke for itself, Governor Whitman tonight refused to discuss the message which canceled a conference arranged to be held here by the New York Delegates-at-Large to the National Republican Convention.

Governor Whitman's friends, however, received the telegram as denoting a victory for the Executive in his stand that United States Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes should receive the Republican nomination for President. They maintained that there never was any reason for calling a conference of the delegates at large except to try to get the Governor to pledge his support to Elihu Root, former United States Senator. Mr. Root, it was said, would be supported for the nomination by the other three delegates at large.

REED ASSAILS ROOSEVELT.

Senator Declares the Colonel "Was Surely Born Snarling."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, in an address read before the Missouri Democratic Editors' Association today, denounced Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Elihu Root for engaging in "an effort to destroy the effect of our peaceful negotiations" with foreign powers.

"Thank God, we have escaped Roosevelt," said Senator Reed in referring to the latest Presidential election, "and yet he appears to be the chief spokesman of the political managers of the Republican Party.

"Roosevelt's attitude, however, need occasion no surprise. A character in 'The Mikado' was born sneering. Roosevelt was surely born snarling. Apparently he has always wanted to fight something. His instinct is to tear and rend. God Almighty generally knows the kind of a face to hang on a man. Roosevelt's countenance is the equivalent of a breach of peace.

"When we come to Brother Root, however, the transformation is tragic. Two short years ago he was the international apostle of peace. In those good old days we were taught that we should make treaties to arbitrate everything with nations that never will arbitrate any vital thing unless they can whip us. It was declared that the millennium had arrived; the enthusiasts waved flags and built dove cotes. The majestic measure of 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' and the raucous notes of 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier,' inharmoniously mingled, reverberated from sea to sea. Elihu sang tenor in both parts.

"The spectacle of Root and Roosevelt on a common platform, with Root, the disciple of peace, engaged in hurling war shafts at the devoted bosom of the President of the United States, is enough to provoke the laughter of gods and the contempt of men."

Senator Reed had intended to deliver the address in person, but was unable to come to St. Louis.

MORGENTHAU VOICES HIS FAITH IN WILSON

Nothing Untoward Will Happen to Country Under Him, He Tells Economic Club.

1,000 CHEER AMBASSADOR

Gen. Wood, Dr. Lowell, and Edmund J. James Are Other Speakers at Hotel Astor Dinner.

Henry Morgenthau, United States Ambassador to Turkey, delivered his first public address since his recent return to America, at a dinner which nearly 1,000 members and guests of the Economic Club attended at the Hotel Astor last night. The announced subject for discussion was "American Policies," but the diplomatist's brief speech touched on that theme only in an indirect way through praise of the President.

"I have just come from a visit to President Wilson," he said, "and the picture I have in my mind of him sitting there so cool is one I cannot forget. He is the most capable man in the United States, and nothing untoward is going to happen to this country while he is President."

When Ambassador Morgenthau mounted the steps of the speakers' platform he was greeted by a demonstration that compelled him to stand smilingly with his hand on the rail while cheering echoed through the hall.

"In leaving Washington I was told to be colorless," he said when he got a hearing. "My own command to myself was to be neutral. So I find it very difficult to know what to say to you. The reception I have received has been extremely encouraging. I found many opportunities in Constantinople, and much could be done by not using the word 'no' to any demand, but always trying to get what was wanted."

The Ambassador said that he found many in Europe wondering what he could do for they could not conceive of a diplomatist being a success without training. The best training, he said, was that which a business man received. He said that he appreciated the warmth of his reception for it was encouraging to know that the people were beginning to appreciate men while they were doing their work and that the newspapers had quit assailing them. If he was the cause of establishing a new custom, he said, he would be grateful.

The other speakers were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the East; Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, who recently returned from Europe, where he went as a member of the Henry Ford peace party, and A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University. The toastmaster was William R. Wilcox, President of the club.

"A National Economic Program" was the subject discussed by Mr. James. He emphasized the proposition that preparedness which the United States needs at this time was not a preparedness against war, but quite as much a preparedness for peace; a preparedness for living quite as much as for fighting. He believed that if the political parties in their next campaign had in view the permanent, instead of the temporary, interests of the nation they would emphasize them in their declartaion of principles. He pointed ont that there was a need of adopting a well-rounded scheme of development of national industry. He did not believe there would be a reversal of the policy of the people's controlling big business, but he thought that much half-baked legislation in the last few years hda been a source of damage.

"The shackles must be removed from American enterprise and energy if the highest interests of the laboring man as well as other classes in the community are to be secured," Mr. James continued. "Our laws must be certain and interfere as little as possible with the liberty of action and thought which is the strength of democracies, whether in industry or in politics.

"We have been living in a fool's paradise. The most immediate and most pressing duty of the American people, if it wishes to advance civilization, is to provide for itself a more efficient system of national defense.

"If we are to adopt and pursue any wise economic policy, we must be in a position to defend ourselves while we are doing it. The President of the United States should be put in a position where he can defned our national and individual rights by a more effective means than literary notes."

The Ford Peace Party was the subject of a few remarks by Judge Lindsey, who said he was surprised that he had been able to get into Germany so easily. He made a plea for the babies in Poland and Serbia.

WOMEN MAKE RACE ISSUE.

Alabama Anti-Suffragists All for "White Supremacy."

The race question is going to figure in the activities of the anti-suffragists it is announced in a statement issued yesterday by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

"Home rule, white supremacy, and State rights," Mrs. Dodge says, is to be the motto of a new anti-suffrage association just organized by the women of Alabama, of which Miss N. V. Baker of Selma is President. The organization of Alabama by the anti-suffragists makes the twenty-fourth State in which they have branches. Iowa, a campaign State this year, would give a 25,000 majority in favor of the anti-suffragists, Mrs. Dodge said, quoting anti-suffragists of that State. Mrs. John Balch, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, and a former Iowa resident, has decided to take part in the campaign. More than 40,000 women have enrolled as anti-suffragists in Cincinnati and in Hamilton County, Ohio, in six months, Mrs. Dodge said.

$50 FOR 'CONSCIENCE FUND.'

Citizen Sends Mayor Postal Order to Pay for Water Used.

Some conscience-stricken citizen returned to the city yesterday $50, due, he alleged, for water used and not paid for. He sent a postal order to Mayor Mitchel. The money will be put in the fund for the reduction of taxation. The letter was mailed at Station M, Manhattan, and read:

Hon. Mayor Mitchel:

Dear Sir: Please accept $50 for the conscience fund—Post Office money order—for city water used without a permit.

The letter was signed with a name and address on East Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan, but the writer said that the name and address were fictitious, "as I thought it might be best to assume some name for protection going through the Post Office."

LIGHTER IS CUT ADRIFT; 150 ALLIES' AUTOS SUNK

Erie Railroad Craft Tied at Weehawken Pier Scuttled Before Cables Were Severed.

In the thick of the rainstorm which enveloped the river early yesterday morning several persons, now believed by the Weehawken police to be German sympathizers bent on destroying any consignments intended for the Allies, crept up to the pier of the Erie Railroad and cut loose a lighter loaded with 150 auto trucks which were to have been shipped to Liverpool on the S. S. Student. They worked in the dark with such stealth that the watchman did not hear a sound, as they severed the cables which moored the lighter to the pier.

Before they sent her out into the stream, however, they scuttled her, so that before many minutes the lighter began to take in water. She proceeded down stream through the driving rain, all the time settling deeper and deeper into the water. Some distance off Weehawken the float was discovered half sunk by a pilot on New York Central Tug No. 18. Tug No. 22 of the New York Central was also anchored in the vicinity, and together they tried to pull the lighter into an old coal dock at Weehawken.

The tugs blew their signals in an effort to obtain some assistance from the men on duty at the Erie pier, but it was too late. The float, half submerged already, finally sank in thirty feet of water. When the Erie Railroad authorities heard of the loss they refrained from calling in the police to assist them, but sent their private detectives to hunt down the men who scuttled the lighter. The police learned of the affair, however, from the New York Central officials, and put city detectives on the case.

Every effort was made yesterday to haul up the automobile trucks which were sunk when the float went down. Several dredges were pushed out into the river and some of the trucks were taken from the wreck.

SCHELLENS MAKES DENIAL.

Says Reports of Charges Against Bulgars Were Exaggerated.

Richard Schellens of Groton, Conn., formerly with the relief commission of Lady Paget in Serbia, who was quoted after his return to this country on Feb. 23 on the Tuscania, said yesterday that the report of his charges against the Bulgarians had been exaggerated, so as to create an utterly false impression. He said:

"I had a very definite object in view both in London and on the Tuscania when I discussed the situation in Macedonia with representatives of the press. Mrs. Edward Stuart, the President of the American Red Cross Committee for Relief in Serbian Macedonia, asked me to communicate to the press on my arrival in London the fact that the Bulgarian General Staff had refused our committee permission to distribute relief in those parts of Serbia occupied by the Bulgarian troops. I also gave what I considered their reason for this refusal. I said that they wished to conceal their methods of dealing with the conquered Serbian population and that they had very good reasons for wishing to do so. Before coming to Sofia I had for two months been engaged in relief work at Uskub under Lady Paget and had become tolerably familiar with the cruel and oppressive nature of the measures taken by the Bulgarian administrative authorities in dealing with the Serbs.

"These were the only two points I wished to make—the Bulgarian refusal to allow us to proceed, and the reason for this refusal. I have been very careful to avoid scattering indiscriminate charges of atrocity—in fact, both in London and on the Tuscania, I insisted that I had not been present at a single atrocity case. But I did condemn, as I now condemn, the barbarity of the Bulgarian policy toward a helpless and wretched people."

DESCRIBES ROOSEVELT TRIP

French Note Tells of His Reception at Martinique.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Minister of Colonies, Gaston Doumergue, has issued a note to the public recounting incidents of the visit to Martinique, French West Indies, of Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

The note decribes the decorations at Fort de France, the review of troops, the dinner to Colonel Roosevelt, and the toasts given, the illumination of the city, and the warmth of the reception to the former President.

THOMPSON WANTS COLEMAN DISMISSED

Continued from Page 1.

dozen photographers made flashlights of him.

"You're famous now," remarked Senator Thompson.

"I didn't need that," was Mr. Quigg's quiet reply, and he continued:

"I went out to Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids for him, and I have the matter now in hand. That is the whole of it, Sir."

Mr. Moss produced the voucher showing the payment of the $2,500, and remarked that it referred to three accounts, East Jersey Pipe Company, New York Disposal Company, and general expenses. The witness explained the pipe line account related to sanitary matters.

"Was there a bill pending in the Legislature about garbage disposal which would have affected the contract with Mr. Gillespie?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Of my own knowledge I know nothing about it," the witness replied. "I have seen something about it in the newspapers."

Mr. Moss said that the bill had passed both houses and had been vetoed by the Governor, and then asked Mr. Quigg:

"Did you have anything to do with that garbage bill?"

"Nothing whatever."

"Did you see any one in Albany about it?"

"I did not."

"Was the bill favorable to Mr. Gillespie?"

"I never knew what the bill was. If what I have learned from the newspapers is right, there was much in it to Mr. Gillespie's interest, but he never spoke to me about it and I said nothing to him."

"If the bill had been made into law wouldn't Mr. Gillespie have lost his garbage contract?"

Mr. Quigg paused a time and then replied:

"I don't know, because I don't know the terms of it, but assuming it meant what the newspapers have stated it meant, he might have lost it, and I wish he had. It would have been much to his interest if he had lost it, from the way the city construed the contract."

Q.—Did he tell you so? A.—I told him so.

Q.—Did he know it? I suspect he suspected.

Q.—Well, what does the general expense account cover? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you render any bill? A.—No, but I gave a receipt.

Q.—Is there nothing in writing to show what services you gave? A.—Oh, yes. There was a great deal of correspondence between Mr. Gillespie and myself on the subject.

Q.—What period of time did it cover? A.—From then till now.

Q.—What was the date of your last letter? A.—I don't know.

Quigg Got Another $2,500.

Mr. Moss wanted to know if this was all the money the witness had obtained from Mr. Gillespie.

"No," replied Mr. Quigg. "I got $2,500 more since then. I got $1,000 before I went to Grand Rapids and $1,500 afterward."

"What date was that?"

"I don't know."

"Can't you find out?" asked Senator Thompson sharply.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Quigg with deliberation, "but you know, of course, it is none of your business."

"I know," replied Mr. Thompson, "but I got a letter from you in which you said you wanted to explain. You should have brought it with you, but maybe we had better excuse you long enough for you to inform yourself about it."

"Except for the examination of the law relating to the garbage contract," went on Mr. Quigg, "and my talk with Mr. Cravath, they were the only services of any kind I ever rendered. I went West for Mr. Gillespie last Fall after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention. I was there about a week, I think. I suspect that is the last time I made any report in writing—yes, I know it is."

Mr. Quigg said he couldn't remember if the checks were drawn on the Gillespie company or on the Pipe Line or Disposal companies. Mr. Quigg here stepped aside to allow T. H. Gillespie, son of the head of the firm, to testify. Mr. Moss asked him what portion of the $2,500 check was charged to general expenses. The witness said he thought that part belonged to the T. A. Gillespie company.

"Did you tell Perley Morse, our accountant that?" suddenly asked Mr. Moss.

"I told him I saw Mr. Quigg about the Pipe Line company," was the reply.

"What did you tell Mr. Morse about the general expense item?"

"I don't remember."

"Mr. Morse," said Mr. Moss, turning to the accountant, "I want you to tell us what Mr. Gillespie said to you about that."

"Well," said Mr. Morse, "Mr. Gillespie said that about this time the Thompson investigating Committee was being appointed; that Mr. Quigg was more or less familiar with the members of the Legislature and that Mr. Quigg had advised his father about this committee."

"That Mr. Quigg had advised Mr. Gillespie's father?"

"Yes."

Memories Are Refreshed.

Mr. Gillespie announced at this point that Mr. Morse's testimony had refreshed his memory, and he said:

"Mr. Morse asked me if the general expense account had anything to do with the Thompson investigation."

Mr. Quigg, who was sitting some distance away, complained that he couldn't hear what the witness was saying, and Senator Thompson remarked:

"All of you come right up here and have your memories refreshed."

Mr. Quigg moved closer and Mr. Gillespie went on:

"I told Mr. Morse that my father had talked with Mr. Quigg and that it may have had something to do with this committee, but that I knew nothing about it."

"Who first suggested that this expense account had something to do with this committee?" Senator Thompson wanted to know.

"Mr. Gillespie first spoke about it," said Accountant Morse. "He said he didn't think it had anything to do with the committee, as the committee was appointed later than the date of the check."

"I think," put in Mr. Gillespie, "Mr. Morse said that this was about the same times the committee was starting its work, and I told him my father had done all the talking with Mr. Quigg."

In answer to other questions, Mr. Gillespie said his father was still in Florida; that he had been in an automobile accident last Fall, and that he had made no arrangements for coming back. He said he would write his father and ask him to return.

"Now, Mr. Quigg," said Mr. Moss, "maybe you can recall something about this matter."

"Mr. Gillespie never spoke to me about this committee or any member of the Legislature," said Mr. Quigg. "No one spoke to me about it but the wayfarer on the highway."

"Have wayfarers spoken to you about it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Quigg, with a faint smile.

Mr. Thompson asked Mr. Quigg if he could be found at his office if he was needed again. Mr. Quigg assured the Senator he could be found there and that he would be willing to talk on any subject his clients would allow him to. With a bow he then left the room.

Louis Marshall Testifies.

The most important witness yesterday in connection with the Admiral Realty Company's suit was Louis Marshall, of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. He was sworn as a volunteer witness and read a long statement of his services as counsel for the Admiral Realty Company. On July 28, 1911, while in the Adirondacks he said he received a telegram from his office informing him it was necessary to return to New York on important new business.

When he reached New York Mr. Marshall said Ralph Wolf of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf called upon him and informed him that he was about to bring a taxpayer's action against the oBard of Estimate, the Public Service Commission, and the Bradley Contracting Company for the purpose of restraining the execution of contracts with the Bradley firm of several sections of the projected new subway. This was the first suit brought by the Admiral Realty Company, but a subsequent suit followed when the question came up of operating under a dual system, it being proposed that part of the subways were to be leased to the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company and part to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Continuing his statement Mr. Marshall read:

"While the counsel for the Admiral Realty Company were considering the amendment of their complaint so as to meet the various objections which had been made, and in the course of conference with Mr. Coleman, the counsel for the Public Service Commission, and his associate, Mr. Harkness, with regard to the amendment of the complaint, Mr. Coleman indicated that the time had arrived when the Public Service Commission was desirous of obtaining an adjudication as to the constitutionality of the proposed operating contracts, since it was evident that, so long as their validity was not determined, it would be impossible to finance the undertaking, as bankers and bond purchasers would not invest their money in bonds the validity of which would undoubtedly be questioned.

Coleman Discussed Test Suit.

"An action similar to that of the Admiral Realty Company had been brought in Kings County by John R. Ryon, a taxpayer, against the Public Service Commission. Mr. Coleman and Mr. Harkness thought that perhaps the questions involved might be tried in that action. I expressed the opinion that the complaint in that action was in my judgment inadequate and that it lacked necessary parties, and it was then thought advisable that the Admiral Realty Company should bring a new action in Kings County which could be disposed of with the Ryon case. We accordingly drafted a new complaint, which was submitted to Mr. Coleman and his associate, Mr. Harkness, and at their suggestion various documents which were deemed important to present every material fact bearing on the constitutional question, were made a part of the complaint, which, when completed, covered nearly 350 printed pages.

"It was at first contemplated that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company only were to be made co-defendants with the City of New York, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Public Service Commission. Mr. Coleman and Mr. Harkness, however, called attention to the fact that a proposal from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would be received within a few days which would probably be acceptable to the Public Service Commission, and that the complaint might refer to that proposed contract as well as to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company contract. This was accordingly done, the sole purpose of the action being to enable the courts to render an authoritative decision which would determine once for all whether the operating plan was in violation of the Constitution and the statutes of the State or not. If unconstitutional, then it would become necessary for the public authorities to devise other methods for the operation of the new subways. If constitutional, then it would become possible to finance the new enterprise, since the cloud of unconstitutionality which overhung the financial phases of the project would be dissipated."

Mr. Coleman had already testified that he did not remember the conferences and Mr. Moss asked Mr. Marshall if he was sure he had met and talked with Mr. Coleman.

"Yes, quite," replied Mr. Marshall.

"Do you think the Ryon suit to prevent the carrying out of the contracts was brought in good faith?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I have no impression on the subject," replied Mr. Marshall, who added that the general object of the Admiral Realty Company, Ryon and Hopper suits was to determine once for all whether or not the dual contracts were constitutional. Continuing with his statement, Mr. Marshall told how hard he had worked in fighting the case all the way up and through the Court of Appeals, and declared he had brought citations from all cases that had any bearing on the matter.

Pressed Action in Good Faith.

His statement went on:

"A reference to the briefs of the Admiral Realty Company, to the record and to the opinions, will indicate that no case was ever fought with more earnestness and with deeper conviction as to the soundness of their position than was this case by the counsel for the Admiral Realty Company. Personally, I would have preferred to have lost what may be regarded as a fortune than to have been defeated. The action was brought and prosecuted in the best of faith, with no other purpose than to enable the courts to pass upon purely legal questions, the speedy determination of which was of essential public importance.

"The presence of the railroad companies as defendants was unnecessary. They were made parties solely because of the point that had been raised in the first case, and in order that a prompt decision might not be delayed by the interposition of technical objections. The important and active defendants were the Public Service Commission and the City of New York, and the case could have proceeded to judgment against them alone. The burden of the defense was assumed by them, and they were consulted with respect to the framework of the complaint in order that the case could be presented fully and fairly.

"In fact, Mr. Coleman manifested so much anxiety that every possible question bearing on the constitutionality of the contract might be before the court that he stated that, if perchance the plaintiffs overlooked any proposition which might strengthen the argument as to the unconstitutionality of the plan, he would also present that to the court in order that an authoritative decision of the merits might be obtained. He informed me recently that he had suggested certain facts to Shearn, so that they might be considered on the argument.

"I have already shown that the first action in no way referred to any contract with Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the contract then contemplated by the public authorities being solely with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The second action was but the logical outcome of the first, since the questions there presented were deemed by the Court of such seriousness as to make it inevitable that an adjudication by the Court of Appeals with regard to such questions was essential to the financing of the plan of operation which had been adopted by the public authorities."

Sends Coleman to Straus.

During Mr. Marshall's examination Chief Counsel Coleman of the Public Service Commission stood up and said he still could not recall the conversations mentioned by Mr. Marshall, although he would not think of contradicting him. Mr. Coleman said he did not regard the suit as important except as to the manner in which it went through.

"I wish, Mr. Coleman," said Senator Thompson, "that you would go at once to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and tell him you have no recollection of the conferences in which this case was discussed and concerning which witnesses here have testified under oath."

Mr. Coleman, with a show of embarrassment, said he would do so. Mr. Marshall then said he had had no conversation with De Lancey Nicoll or any one else connected with the Interborough regarding the Admiral Realty case.

"Did you know that Hays, Hershfield & Wolf sent a bill to the Interborough for your services in this case as well as their own?"

"I did not. I know that our office got our pay through Hays, Hershfield & Wolf."

Mr. Moss asked Mr. Marshall if the clause in the dual contracts providing that payment for damages should be taken out of receipts before the city would get any profits had attracted his attention when he was arguing the case. Mr. Marshall said he had not given it much attention.

"Did you argue that if there were any accidents to passengers in operating the new subways the expense of settlement would have to be paid as 'operating expenses' before the city could get any profits?" he was asked.

"I think that would be negligible," he replied, "in view of the importance of other elements in the contracts. I remember arguing that the position of the companies toward the city in these contracts was 'Heads I win, tails you lose.' I have argued all these points, but I think the cost of accidents is small compared with the millions of loss by the city involved in the contracts."

City Pays for Accidents.

"Where was there in your argument," went on Mr. Moss, "anything that would drive home to the mind and conscience of the court the fact that if the Interborough by its negligence killed a man the City of New York would have to pay for it?"

"I don't attach so much importance to that as you do," replied the witness.

"Was not Judge Hiscock in error in his opinion?"

"I would not say that."

"Suppose," said Mr. Moss at another point, "that the tube in the subway accident this morning should have been broken so that the subways would have been flooded and hundreds of thousands of people drowned. Under the dual contract the City of New York would have to pay for all that?"

"Oh, you are merely saying that if you had presented the argument to the Court of Appeals you would have emphasized this point more than I did," said Mr. Marshall.

The first witness at the afternoon session was Abraham Hershfield of Hays, Hershfield & Wolf. He said that De Lancey Nicoll first spoke to him about bringing the Admiral Realty suit. He said it was agreed that the Interborough should pay his firm for the work. He declared with emphasis that it was a bona fide taxpayers' suit.

"Was there any entry in the minutes of the Realty Company authorizing the suit?" asked Mr. Moss. The witness said he was not in their secrets.

"Did Mr. Nicoll ever say why he wanted this action brought?"

"Not that I recall. I understood the purposes of the action, but not as to how it would affect the Interborough."

The witness declared that the Interborough would have been better off if the contracts had been defeated.

"Who employed Mr. Marshall?"

"I don't know. We did not."

"But Mr. Marshall says you did."

Did Not Employ Marshall.

"I can't help that. We did not. I don't know who did employ him. Mr. Nicoll said he would see that Mr. Marshall would be associated with us."

The witness said that from the start to the finish his firm put all the talent it possessed into fighting the constitutionality of the contracts.

"If any one who has read the record has any doubt that we didn't fight for all that was in us," said Mr. Hershfield, "I have nothing more to say about it."

"Did you know that the Admiral Realty Company was a dummy plaintiff?" asked Mr. Moss.

"It was not a dummy," replied the witness with heat. "The suit was a legitimate taxpayer's suit in every way."

"Well, did the company pay one dollar even for a bond, for lawyers' fees or for anything else?"

"I don't think they did," said the witness, "yet they were not a dummy plaintiff."

After Mr. Quigg and Mr. Gillespie had testified, John R. Ryon, the Brooklyn taxpayer in whose name a suit to test the legality of the B. R. T. contract was brought,

IF you are giving a dinner with a dance or theatre party afterward, engage a private bus. Sixteen persons will be carried from anywhere between Washington Square and 155th Street to the theatre for $10—or to the theatre and return for $15. It's comfortable, warm and particularly smart to go by a private

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CRETAN IN COLLISION IN DENSE FOG AT SEA

Rammed by Steamship Dorothy, Which Takes Off Passengers Off Hatteras.

THE TRECARRELL WRECKED

British Vessel Breaks In Two After Life Guards Rescue Crew—Derelict Picked Up.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 25.—The Merchants and Miners' liner Cretan was damaged in collision with the steamer Dorothy in a thick fog early today, fourteen miles north of Cape Hatteras. All the passengers were transferred to the Dorothy several hours later, according to a radio message received at the local office of the Merchants and Miners. The Cretan, with her Captain and crew aboard, and convoyed by the Dorothy, was slowly making her way to Norfolk.

The Dorothy struck the Cretan on the port bow forward, which was stove in, but the damage was said to be mostly above the water line. The Dorothy was reported to be only slightly damaged.

The Cretan was bound from Philadelphia for Savannah, Ga., when she struck the Dorothy. She immediately sent out wireless calls for assistance, and several vessels responded, including the coastguard cutter Onondaga and the Mallory liner San Jacinto.

The steamship sailed from Philadelphia late Wednesday night. There were twenty-eight passengers on board and a crew of between forty and fifty men. She carries a general cargo and is commanded by Captain J. B. Wood of Baltimore. Most of the passengers were Philadelphians. Passengers from other places were Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Jones, New York; Miss E. Salmon, New York; J. Schneider, New York; William Magness, Atlantic City; L. Glass, Arthur Glass, and Lucille Glass, East Stroudsburg, Penn., and the Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Houser, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cretan is of 2,350 tons and 267 feet long. She was built in Chester, Penn., in 1882, and had long plied in the passenger and freight service between Baltimore and Philadelphia and South Atlantic ports.

The British steamer Trecarrell, property of the Haines Steamship Company, is tonight reported by lifesavers at Assateague Station, Va., north of Cape Charles, to be a complete wreck on the beach. Only after heroic efforts were the crew of twenty odd men rescued by the surf guards.

The Trecarrell went ashore early in the afternoon in the dense fog. With her machinery out of commission and a heavy sea running she was rapidly driven in and was soon floundering the breakers. The Assateague Life Guards after two hours' efforts reached the Trecarrell with a lifeboat and took off the crew shortly before the steamer broke in two amidship. She is rapidly going to pieces in the pounding surf.

The Trecarrell was of 3,641 tons gross and 2,479 net displacement and was built in 1907. The crew is being brought to Norfolk.

The Norwegian steamer Storstad towed into Hampton Roads tonight the schooner William M. Critchett, which was picked up waterlogged and abandoned 150 miles below Cape Henry. The Critchett was bound from Charleston to Philadelphia. The whereabouts of the crew is unknown.

LINER NORTH STAR AGROUND.

Captain Blames Absence of Bell-buoy in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The Eastern Steamship Company's liner North Star pushed her nose into the mud of Castle Island in a heavy fog tonight, while working her way into the harbor with passengers and freight from St. John, N. B., and Eastport and Lubec, Me. Although it was said the steamer was in no danger, Captain Mitchell immediately accomplished a transfer of the thirty passengers in tugs in a pelting rain, and they were brought to this city.

The steamer ran ashore at high tide and was still held fast at midnight, but it was hoped to release her with the assistance of tugs at high tide tomorrow morning. Efforts to tow her free in the night were unsuccessful. The fog which enshrouded the harbor, said by mariners to be denser than any other that has been known in recent years, was the primary cause of the mishap, but Captain Mitchell asserted that he would have made his way through the murk but for the absence of a bell buoy which had marked the outer edge of the island until a day or two ago.

WANT HUSBANDS WHO DANCE

Minnesota Girl Students Would Let Them Smoke but Not Drink.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 25.—The Minnesota Daily, the student newspaper of the University of Minnesota, which had asked the women students of the institution the question, "How much salary must a man receive before you would consent to marry?" today received replies that from $800 to $10,000 a year was required. Most of the girls were conservative in their demands, however, and the general average was about $1,600.

One girl wrote, "What is money to me. Give me a true, loving husband and a cottage." A large majority of the girls demanded that their future husbands be good dancers, some said they must know the "latest steps," and one went so far as to say she would marry only a man who was a "dreamy dancer." Smoking would be permitted even demanded, by a large number of the girls, but drinking would be prohibited.

FOR SOCIAL TOPIC LECTURES

Charity Organization Society to Supply Free Speakers.

The Charity Organization Society has announced in its bulletin, which appears today, the establishment of a lecture bureau for talks upon social subjects. Speakers will be supplied without charge to churches, church societies, men's and women's clubs, neighborhood associations, and the like.

Among the subjects suggested are "The Next Street But One," some true stories about the other half—the tragedies, comedies, and adventures that make up the lives of the poor of New York; "Making the Quitter Make Good," a discussion of the problem of desertion: "Many Jobs, Half a Job, No Job at All," the problem of unemployment; "The Bible and Modern Charity," the religious basis of charity organization which finds in the Scriptures its inspiration and ideals; "The Charity Organization Society, What It Does, How It Does It, and Why"; "The Mind as an Economic Asset," answering the question, "Is a poor man's environment the only cause of his poverty?"

ARRESTS EX-CHIEF OF POLICE

Long Beach Patrolman Accuses C. W. Hewlett of Assault.

LONG BEACH, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Charles W. Hewlett, formerly Chief of Police of this resort, was arrested this morning by Patrolmen Arthur Smith and Harry Schneider, charged with assault and resisting arrest. Judge Alfred Parsons held him under $500 bail for the Grand Jury. The bail bond was furnished by A. Lindenlauf.

Hewlett's home is opposite the railroad station. The police station is in the basement of the building. About 1 o'clock this morning Hewlett, according to Smith, called him up on the telephone and told him that a boy was hanging about the railroad station in a suspicious manner. Smith says he saw no one about, so he went back to the station and there met Hewlett.

They quarreled, and Smith says Hewlett knocked him down. He called in Schneider, who was on post, and the two arrested the former Chief. Hewlett was dismissed on Jan. 16 upon charges of making an illegal arrest and displaying too much activity politically.

ASTOR WAS IN PERIL.

Glass of Broken Skylight Falls at His Feet.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25.—Vincent Astor had a narrow escape for serious injury here today. He was passing beneath a skylight in the Rotunda of his hotel, when glass, seventy-five feet above fell with a tremendous crash at his feet. It was a half inch thick and some of the pieces weighed more than a pound. The great chunks of glass fell with enough velocity to break a man's skull. One big piece fell about two feet from Mr. Astor.

A cocoanut that must have been dropped accidentally by some sightseer in a high tower above the roof sent the heavy glass crashing. The Astor's yacht Noma arrived today. The Astor party will leave for Havana tomorrow.

TO EXAMINE MRS. ROOSEVELT

Dr. J. O. Polak Will Report to Court in Annulment Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn yesterday appointed Dr. John O. Polak of 287 Clinton Avenue to examine Mrs. Edith Hammersley Roosevelt. He is to report to the court in the suit for the annulment of his marriage brought by John Ellis Roosevelt, cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Justice Crane appointed Dr. Polak because counsel for Mr. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt could not agree upon any physician.

Police Break High School Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Because the Board of Education refused to grant them a holiday on Washington's Birthday, 100 students of the Walden High School went on strike and refused to return to their books unless the Board of Education gave them a holiday in place of the one they had lost. After remaining out of school all the morning thirty-nine of the seniors returned. The police rounded up the rebels in a moving-picture house and marched them before the Board of Education, which sentenced each one to memorize a poem and recite it at the next meeting of the board.

RAIN FLOOD TIES UP SUBWAY FOUR HOURS

Sewer Turns Torrent Into Tunnel Till Tracks Are Covered Under Times Square.

THOUSANDS HELD IN TRAINS

Whole City, from Brooklyn to the Bronx, Inconvenienced—Surface Traffic Also Stopped.

One of the worst blockades that the subway ever experienced lasted yesterday from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M., between Ninety-sixth Street and Grand Central stations, because of flooded tracks under Times Square. More than 120,000 persons who would have used the subway in this period were forced to the elevated and surface lines, causing great congestion on both. The effect of the blockade in inconvenience and disturbance of the city's routine was felt from Brooklyn to the Bronx.

The primary cause of the flood in the subway, according to Robert Ridgeway, Chief Engineer of Subway Construction for the Public Service Commission, was the inability of the sewers in the Times Square region to carry off the heavy downpour between 4 P. M. on Thursday and noon yesterday.

The failure of an emergency pump in the subway at Forty-sixth Street and the rush of water from the street through ventilators and manholes added materially to the volume, but the overflow of a Seventh Avenue sewer was what made the flood so serious; and, it was pointed out by several engineers, the same thing may occur on any day of unusual rain until the new sewer now building through Forty-sixth Street is completed.

Sewer System Antiquated.

The difficulty, Mr. Ridgeway said, arises because the sewer system in the Times Square region was installed before the neighborhood was built up and is far from adequate when an unusual tax is put upon it. The new sewer through Forty-sixth Street, which will be completed before long, will relieve the situation, according to the engineers.

After it had rained steadily for several hours, it began to come down in sheets at 8 o'clock yesterday morning and soon the sewer under Seventh Avenue through Times Square was filled. This sewer parallels the excavation for the new subway which will go up Broadway to Forty-second Street, and thence up Seventh Avenue; and, when the sewer overflowed, the water ran into the forty-foot shaft at Forty-fourth Street and the small excavation connected with it.

At about 9:30 o'clock the water began to pour into the subway, which is separated from the new excavation only by a partition from which the waterproofing had recently been removed to facilitate work. The water soon rose over the subway tracks under Forty-sixth Street, the lowest point in the Times Square section of the subway. Simultaneously the water overflowed a sump, or well, in the subway at Forty-sixth Street. This sump is connected with the sewer, and an emergency pump is used to lift the water from the sump into a sewer. Yesterday the pump failed to work and the water soon spread over the tracks.

New Blockade Signal Used.

By 9:52 A. M. the third rail between Forty-eighth and Forty-third Streets was nearly covered, and the agent in charge at the Times Square Station sounded the blockade signal in every station of the line, by means of a new device similar to a fire alram system, which was put into operation only a few days ago.

Trains at stations between the Ninety-sixth Street and Grand Central stations were ordered to remain where they were, and trains between stations were soon stopped by the block signal lights. A second signal was then flashed by the new system which instructed all agents between the extreme points of the blockade to stop selling tickets, and orders soon followed for each train between stations to move slowly until it came to a station or touched the train ahead.

The position of every train in the affected section was arranged as desired by 10:10 o'clock, and then, after the electric power in the third rail had been shut off, the discharge of passengers began. Although it was estimated there were several thousand passengers in the stalled trains, they all got out without serious confusion and with only one accident, the injured man being Oscar Rossman of 93 Tiroop Avenue, the Bronx, who suffered a painful, but not dangerous, laceration of the scalp when he struck his head against a pillar while climbing from one train to another.

Chairman Straus in Train.

One of those caught in an express train near Fifty-first Street was Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who took the train at Seventy-second Street, and left the subway, after the delay and inconvenience suffered by all other passengers in the train, at the Fiftieth Street Station. Mr. Straus said that, in his opinion, the officials of the Interborough managed the situation efficiently, his only criticism being that emergency bridges made for the purpose had not been provided to cover the spaces between local and express trains.

About the time the passengers had got out of the stalled trains the water had risen in the tunnel between Forty-third and Forty-eighth Streets to an average depth of two feet. The emergency pump at Forty-sixth Street was finally started and forced the rising water out of the tunnel at the rate of 3,000 gallons a minute, and shortly afterward a mobile pump, capable of ejecting water at the rate of 8,000 gallons a minute, was hurried to the flooded section.

Other emergency pumps operated from the street were used, and the pumps of the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation were also put into service. For several hours, however, while the rain descended in torrents, the pumps were only able to hold the water level and did not gain on the torrent.

There was so much water in the tunnel at 11:45 o'clock that the engineers, for fear of a cave-in of the street, had all surface traffic of cars, vehicles and persons prohibited between Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Streets until 12:30, when the danger was past.

Miles of Surface Cars.

Broadway cars were strung out for miles below and above the blockade by the time running was resumed, and even after they were allowed to move were subject to frequent delays, because wooden gutters across the tracks through which water pumped from the tunnel was directed into Forty-sixth Street, were removed for the passage of cars only at intervals. Such crowds of people flocked to the flood area that reserves from the West Thirty-seventh and West Forty-seventh Street Stations formed lines to hold them back.

During the blockade trains were run north and south above Ninety-sixth Street at eight minute intervals, and at 10:55 a seven-minute service was put on between Atlantic Avenue and Brooklyn Bridge. A shuttle service was put into operation between Ninety-sixth and Seventy-second Streets at 12:04, and at 12:15 slow service between Grand Central and Brooklyn Bridge was restored.

At 1:44 P. M. everything along the line was declared clear and all trains were started running again. It was after 3 o'clock, however, before the service was normal.

High officials of all of the bodies directly concerned in the blockade hurried to the scene of the flood in the morning and spent most of the day there. Commissioner William Hayward and Mr. Ridgeway represented the Public Service Commission; George Keegan, Assistant to the General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, represented his concern, and George H. Clark, the manager, acted for the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation.

There was an inclination among officers of the Interborough to blame the flood on the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation, the officials of which blamed the Interborough. Conflicting accounts of the cause of the flood were circulated until Mr. Ridgeway put the blame on the rain.

Wins Vassar Scholarship.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Gertrude Folks of Yonkers, a senior at Vassar, is the winner of the William Borden fund scholarship, valued at $1,000, providing for a year of study abroad.

WANTS MORE WATER TO REMOVE SNOW

Fetheraton Asks $125,000 to Connect Mains with the Sewer Manholes.

SHORT OF MEN AND HOSE

Mayor Says Plows May Have to be Used for Years—Clog the Gutters, Dowling's Objection.

A discussion of a request from Street Cleaning Commissioner John T. Fetherston for an issue of $150,000 special revenue bonds for the purposes of snow removal led to a lively exchange of opinion in the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday. The Mayor said the Commissioner wanted $125,000 to make connections between the water mains and the sewers where a part of the snow is dumped. This was necessary, he said, because enough hose could not be obtained from the Fire Department.

The remaining $25,000 is wanted to try out a mechanical loading device for motor trucks.

The Mayor said the city had been hampered by the lack of emergency laborers. In the Winter of 1914 the Commissioner had no trouble in getting the 14,000 emergency laborers needed. This Winter he could only get between 4,000 and 6,000, and this meant more snow removed in trucks and less by the sewers. Last year the Commissioner had 3,000 trucks, while this year he had trouble in obtaining 2,000.

Under these conditions, the Mayor said, it would have been impossible to keep the streets open after snowstorms but for the plows. This condition, in his opinion, is going to last for some years.

"And what has been done about sidewalk cleaning?" asked Aldermanic President Dowling. "When the householder cleans off the snow the plows come along and fill up the gutters."

Mr. Dowling then discussed the ordinance now before the Aldermen ordering all snow removed from sidewalks four hours after the snowfall stops. The penalty is a $5 fine in a police court.

"Suppose the snow stops at midnight?" Mr. Dowling asked. Then he answered his own question: "Why the whole city will be in jail the next morning. If it stops at midnight on Saturday every firm in the wholesale district will be represented in court."

"I would like to know," said Borough President Marks, "where all these people are going to be housed?"

"Why," said Mr. Dowling, "put them in the Hallenbeck Building. This reference to the city-owned building which Mr. Marks offered to the Public Service Commission for an office raised a laugh.

"Clean off the sidewalks and gutters," said Mr. Dowling as though thinking out loud, "and along comes the plow and pushes it back again."

"In Fifth Avenue the snow is piled in the middle of the street," the Mayor said.

"Well," responded Mr. Dowling, "On Ninth Avenue, where I live, it is pushed back on the sidewalk again, and that is so on every street where there are car tracks."

There was more discussion, and in the end the application for the revenue bonds was referred to the Controller.

Railroad Detective Killed by Train.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 25.—The mutilated body of Detective Hubert Vreeland, 41 years old, of Westwood was found alongside the Susquehanna Railroad tracks south of Ridgefield Park this morning by Detective George Van Seeter. Vreeland had been in the Erie service some time and did patrol duty in the freight yards near Little Ferry. He was a brother of Undertaker Clarence Vreeland of Westwood, to whom he had often expressed a fear of being shot or murdered by train robbers. The Coroner said he had been killed by a train.

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NAVAL RESERVES DROWNED.

Two Are Lost from a Rowboat in Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Robert M. Walters of Philadelphia, chief gunner's mate, and Bradford Bixby of Muskogee, Okla., apprentice seaman, both attached to the naval training station at Lake Bluff, were drowned in Lake Michigan today.

Fourteen youths, who were in an open boat practicing rowing under the command of Walters, were returning to the training station when h heavy wave dashed the boat against a breakwater. The boat did not overturn, but five of the occupants, including Walters and Dixby, were thrown out.

Futile efforts to resuscitate Walters and Bixby were made after the bodies were recovered. Walters was 37 years old and Bixby 24.

Sing Sing to Have Course in Boxing

OSSINING, Feb. 25.—Peter Cullen, Sergeant at Arms of the Mutual Welfare League, it was said at Sing Sing Prison today, has issued a call to convicts who asked for boxing honors to shy their hats into the ring. Thomas Madden, Assistant Sergeant at Arms, is to be instructor and referee of the boxing bouts. Madden was prominent in athletics in other days. Deputy Sergeant Sellers is to assist him in the management of the ring. Aspirants for honors have been advised to get into the boxing game because of its muscular benefits. No heavy hitting or slugging will be allowed.

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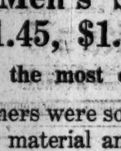

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Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, as Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, will preside, and brief addresses will be made by the Honorable John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of the city; Bishop Greer, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Wise, Dr. John H. Finley, President Sidney E. Mezes, and Ambassador Morgenthau.

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ARREST U. S. OFFICIAL FOR CUSTOMS GRAFT

Examiner Is Alleged to Have Taken $100 to Reduce False Appraisal He Had Made.

MAY UNEARTH OTHER BRIBES

Importers Tell of "Pounding" by Examiners That Benefited Their Rivals in Trade.

Harry Morant of 160 West Seventy-ninth Street, for twenty-three years an examiner at the Custom House, was held yesterday under $3,500 bail by U. S. Commissioner Houghton on the charge of accepting a bribe of $100 from Edward N. Poons, an importer of straw braids and hats at 196 Mercer Street. Morant's arrest was the result of an investigation by Special Treasury Agent Howard B. Esterbrook into the Appraiser's Stores, growing out of suspicion aroused when Charles I. Stager, another examiner, was convicted of a somewhat similar offense in connection with Sciama & Co., feather importers. Morant had the desk next to Stager, who is appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals against a penitentiary sentence.

According to the complaint, Poons on Jan. 20 entered a consignment of straw braids from Japan, valued at $9,000. Morant raised the valuation 25 per cent., and Poons, confident of his own figure, filed an appeal for a reappraisement with the General Appraisers.

If the board should uphold Morant's figures, Poons would have to pay, in addition to regular duty, a penalty of about $1,500 for undervaluation. The reappraisement was to be made next Monday, and, according to Assistant United States District Attorney Harold Harper, Morant sought out Mr. Poons and suggested that for $100 he would admit to the board that through error he had overvalued the consignment.

Poons notified the authorities of Morant's alleged proposal and was instructed to go on with the negotiations. Mr. Esterbrook was secreted in Poons's office yesterday when Morant is alleged to have accepted five $20 notes after agreeing with Poons to change the valuation. Esterbrook is alleged to have seized Morant while he had the money in his hands.

Morant's books are now under examination to see if there appear to be other cases in which the difference between the amount of the original valuation of goods and the amount at which they were appraised by him gave him a chance to demand a bribe. It was said that other importers gave information yesterday as to "pounding" they had received to the benefit of their trade rivals, with whom, it is alleged, the examiner was on friendly terms.

Officials at the Appraiser's Stores, while unable to say how much merchandise Morant has examined annually, placed the amount at a considerable sum, including women's and men's straw hats, braids, and other manufactures of straw, it was estimated that Morant passed annually on goods worth $5,000,000, for which he received a salary of $2,500.

Morant's arrest was a great surprise to the Customs Service in which he was popular, and which he first entered in 1885, becoming an examiner in 1893. Supervising Examiner Flato said Morant had been failing in health of late and thought that might account for the examiner's lapse. Mr. Flato said that on account of Morant's health, he had been relieved recently of some of his work.

Appraiser Sague said Morant had been accused of "pounding" the Poons firm and that after making an investigation, he put the case into the hands of the Treasury agents. Officials did not confirm a report that another examiner was under investigation.

DECISION FOR MRS. TRACY.

Appellate Division Holds Complaint Involving Financiers Is Definite.

Mrs. Hortense Tracy of Lansingburg, N. Y., who has started suits to enforce her alleged dower rights in many parcels of property, some of which are owned by Andrew Carnegie and Henry Phipps, yesterday won an important point when the Appellate Division decided that her complaint in the suit against Mrs. Lydia B. Froment sets forth a cause of action "with sufficient definiteness and certainty."

Mrs. Tracy alleged that as the widow of Edward F. Tracy, who was the senior member of the brewing firm of Tracy & Russell of Troy, she had not enjoyed her dower rights in many parcels owned by him at the time of his death, in 1898. The property in this particular suit is on Seventy-fourth Street, east of Park Avenue, and was once owned by the brewing company which had operated in realty deals.

Robert J. Mahon, attorney for Mrs. Froment, in arguing the case before the Appellate Court, pointed out that the plaintiff merely alleged "on information and belief" that she was Tracy's widow, and the lawyer further said that since Nov. 20, 1915, when Mrs. Tracy filed a lis pendens against Mrs. Froment's property, the plaintiff had refused to accept a surety company bond and release the property.

"She knows she has no interest in this partnership realty," Lawyer Mahon went on to say, "but she wants to keep her suit pending for possible 'ransom.'"

Mahon said that the plaintiff was never recognized by Tracy as his wife, that she claimed a secret marriage with him in 1872, but that while Tracy was alive, before she had been divorced from him, she married George W. Adams in 1887. Mahon declared that the fact that the plaintiff waited seventeen years before bringing the suit "does not promise much for an early trial."

The law firm of Merchant, Olena & Merchant is looking after Mrs. Tracy's interests in the litigation.

GIRL IN "POISON-PEN" CASE

Held as Witness Against Woman Who She Says Dictated Letters.

Alvena Waltje, the fifteen-year-old schoolgirl who told investigators that Miss Mary Everson, 50 years old, a Sunday school teacher in Little Neck, L. I., and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, had dictated "poison-pen" letters to the girl and had explained the meaning of many of the words and phrases, was arraigned in the Children's Court at Jamaica yesterday and held as a material witness for the trial in Flushing on March 1 of Miss Everson, who is charged with "endangering the morals of a minor."

Upon the complaint of Charles Harsted, an officer of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Judge John B. Mayo gave the society the custody of the child until March 17. No charge has been brought against the girl for the part she said she had in writing the letters and signing them with the names of former neighbors of Miss Everson.

SUICIDE NOT JEAN CRONES.

Police Think Chicago Poisoner Has Left New York.

Captain Tunney sent Patrolman Wallace, who once lived next door to Jean Crones on Staten Island, to Newark yesterday to look at the body of the man who committed suicide there on Thursday night. Wallace had a good look at the body and found little resemblance to the poisoner.

Captain Tunney told yesterday of the difficulties of the police in the hunt for Crones. There is only one man on the force who knows Crones, he said, and it is possible that Crones may have taken advantage of his clear complexion, almost total absence of beard, and wavy hair to masquerade as a woman.

The police think he has left New York. The postal card received by a newspaper on Thursday tallies with Crones's letters to THE TIMES, the police say. This card was postmarked Mount Airy, Va., which is a Winter resort. The police of Mount Airy have been notified to watch for Crones.

WINSLOW CONDEMNS ANNAPOLIS TRAINING

Tells Congressmen It Is "Utterly Unsuited" to Fit Men to Handle Ships.

TOO MUCH MATHEMATICS

Admiral Would Restore the Grade of Midshipman and Give Boys Early Drill at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The navy's whole system of government and operation, from the education of officers to questions of ship and gun construction, was sharply criticised before the House Naval Committee today by Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet. Without radical changes, the Admiral declared, a fully efficient fighting force, comparable to the British Navy, could not be produced in fifty years.

Yesterday Admiral Winslow told the committee the establishment of a General Staff composed of active line officers was a vital necessity. Today he amplified this view, asserting that the system of education at the Naval Academy was wrong. He urged the restoration of the old grade of midshipman in the fleet. Boys should enter the service at from 14 to 16 years of age, he said, spend two years in preliminary schooling ashore, and then go to sea to acquire the "sea habit" from actual contact with things of the sea before completing their education ashore. The polytechnic education now given midshipmen at the Academy was utterly unsuited, the Admiral said, to the training of men who were expected to handle ships and combinations of ships at sea. He could see no value to be gained from making all navy officers experts in higher mathematics, and he thought constructors, engineers, and ordnance experts should be trained as specialists and never be called upon to command ships.

From the day a boy entered the Academy, he said, a system of selection should be applied to govern promotions, eliminating men unfitted for the daring, nerve-racking tasks that would be theirs in war. He added that fellow-officers should determine these qualifications, and that a plan of this sort was being worked out by the Navy Department.

With opposing fleets sweeping toward each other over the sea for an action to be carried out at a speed of twenty knots or more, the Admiral insisted there would be no time for hesitation by any commander. He said he had trained the officers of a squadron of four dreadnoughts which he commanded two years ago until his orders were carried out within six seconds of the time he gave them, sixty manoeuvres being executed in a single forenoon. Even this, he said, represented only "encouraging progress" on the road toward complete efficiency, and the application of such intensive methods to the fleet as a whole could never be accomplished unless men were selected to command the ships because of fitness, not because of seniority.

Asked how many flag officers in the navy he thought were capable of development to complete fitness for high command, the witness said:

"I do not think any of us in the upper grades have had sufficient experience to work up to our highest efficiency." He added that something might be accomplished if a number of Captains or commanders were set aside and trained for flag officers, the men best fitted to be selected for actual commands.

Representative Oliver said he had gained the impression from the Admiral's remarks that he considered himself possessed in a high degree of efficiency other officers did not possess.

"I probably have had greater experience with ships and combinations of ships than any other officer of the navy," Admiral Winslow replied, "but I don't for one moment want to say that I am any better than other officers. I have realized that in order to equip myself for what the country paid me for, it was necessary for me to go to sea with ships and to study the War College game aboard."

The Admiral indicated he believed that, while American ships were steadily improving in design, it was doubtful whether they now equaled ships abroad.

"I have never said," he continued, "that our fleet could not fight. It could fight; it would fight." He added that it was the whole system he attacked, believing it could never produce efficiency of the fighting forces in men or ships.

The Pacific Coast needs more navy yards, the Admiral believes, notably a "big shipyard" on San Francisco Bay, as waterfront and channel limitations at Mare Island preclude the development of that yard for the uses of a modern fleet. The Puget Sound yard, he says, also should be equipped promptly to handle big ships.

The number of submarines necessary to defend the Pacific Coast should be determined at the Navy War College, the Admiral said. Four shore bases for submarines on the Pacific Coast, as suggested by Rear Admiral Grant, would be sufficient, Admiral Winslow thought, but more than forty-eight boats probably would be required. There were other details, he said, which he preferred to discuss behind closed doors.

When the examination of Admiral Winslow was concluded the committee adjourned to resume its hearings next Monday.

WILL PAY ITS MEN TO DRILL.

Pittsburgh Company Will Continue Wages During Military Training.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—In order to foster a patriotic spirit and to assist the National Administration in its preparedness plan, employes of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company who enter military training camps will hereafter receive full pay while away, besides a two weeks' vacation with pay, according to a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, and just announced here.

"It is the intention of the company to make it attractive for our men to prepare themselves to go to their country's aid," says the resolution. "Preparedness for war is the paramount question before the people of this country, and in doing what we did we feel we are only performing a patriotic duty."

The company employs more than 6,000 men.

TEACHERS OPPOSE DRILL.

National Body Wants No Military Training in High Schools.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association at its closing session here today adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory military education in the high schools. Physical training, without military features, was recommended. The resolution as adopted also contained this recommendation:

"We suggest the appointment by the incoming President of the Department of Superintendence of a committee of nine to study and to report on the proper place for acceptance of military education of American youth, and in case it is appointed we recommend that the Board of Directors of the National Education Association be requested to provide the necessary expenses of this committee."

Another resolution recommended that city boards of education be composed of fewer members.

BROWN ESTATE $794,597.

Former Federal Judge Owned High-Class Securities.

Addison Brown, who had retired from the Federal bench when he died on April 9, 1913, left a net estate of $794,597, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The residue, amounting to $741,802, is left in equal shares for the life benefit of the four children, Addison, Ralph G., Stanley N., and Miss Elinore M. Brown, who are each to pay 20 per cent. of their respective incomes over to the widow, Mrs. Helen C. Brown, during her lifetime.

The securities are appraised at the aggregate valuation of $862,176, including 1,900 United States Steel Corporation preferred, appraised at $206,862; 1,200 Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, preferred, $167,850, and 1,000 American Car & Foundry Company preferred, $116,500.

Concerning the Judge's interest in "The Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions," which he wrote in conjunction with Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, there is an affidavit by George R. D. Schieffelin, Secretary for Charles Scribner's Sons, saying Mr. Brown's interest is valued at only $2,074, because the book is purely a scientific treatise and has a limited class of readers.

Bequests included $21,775 to the New York Botanical Garden, $10,000 to Harvard College, and $5,000 each to Amherst College and Bradford Academy at Bradford, Mass.

Ex-Judge Brown's interest in the property at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, appraised at $175,000, is burdened with a mortgage for $142,414.

Mrs. J. E. Cornell Left $100,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The will of Mrs. Jane E. Cornell of Yonkers was filed with the Surrogate today. The estate is estimated at more than $100,000. The pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Yonkers, the pastor of the New Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Yonkers, and St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, each receive $500. A sister, Emma S. Dean of Yonkers, and a brother, John J. Bass Ford, each received $5,000, and equal shares in the residue.

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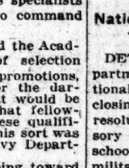

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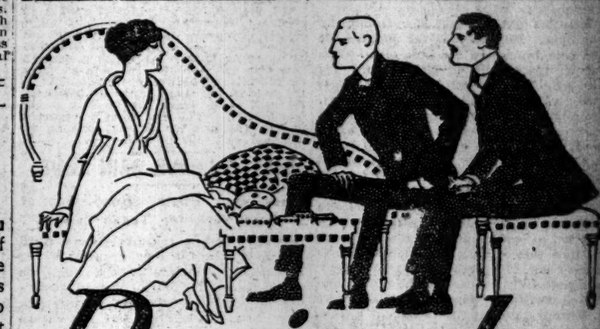

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MATFORD VIC GETS BEST DOG LAURELS

C. W. Quintard's Wire-Haired Fox Terrier Repeats Her Victory of Last Season.

MALE HONORS CONQUEROR'S

Final Day of Westminster Show Attracts Goodly Crowd, Despite Handicap of Bad Weather.

Matford Vic, the wire-haired fox terrier owned by George W. Quintard of Bay Shore, L. I., repeated her victory of 1915 and won the highest possible honor, the cup for the best dog in the show, irrespective of breed, yesterday, the last day of the Westminster Kennel Club Exhibition, which has been in progress at Madison Square Garden. This performance by a terrier has only been equaled once before, some years ago, when Warren's Remedy, a smooth fox terrier, owned by Winthrop Rutherfurd, who judged the breed this week, won the championship two years in succession.

But this did not end Mr. Quintard's triumphs. He also took the specials for the best brace and the best team. The former prize went to ch. Matford Vic and ch. Wireboy of Paignton. These two, with ch. Raby Dazzler and ch. Holmbury Reve, composed the team. A precedent for these two trophies being won by the same owner was set when the late Mrs. Tyler Morse captured the brace and team prizes with her famous string of Old English sheepdogs.

The award for the best of the opposite sex went to Miss Jean Crawford's Conqueror, a Scottish terrier, who has only been in this country five months. Conqueror is a full-brother to Bapton Beryl, a wonderfully successful show dog and the sire of many winners.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a large crowd at the show to watch the judging for the championship. The eight rings in the centre of the Garden had benches 30 deep and the spectators were eight and ten deep around the rails. Nearly thirty dogs, representing as many breeds, were led into the inclosure for the feature event.

The five judges placed the entries according to their size at various parts of the ring, and examined each dog individually and those that did not have a chance got the gate. By this process of elimination the contrasts were soon narrowed down to the ten best. The next to go in the order named were the Old English sheepdog, the cocker, and the smooth-haired terrier. Then followed the bloodhound, Roar Uproar, which won the first prize for the best dog or bitch of the breed at the show, and is supposed to be the finest specimen of its kind in this country.

Finally, the judges reduced the field to three dogs—Matford Vic, first; Conqueror, and the ch. English bulldog, Oak Nana, owned by the Rockliffe Kennels. A vote was taken on the trio, and the latter only received one tally, removing it from the contest. With only the Scottish terrier and Matford Vic left, the officials voted unanimously in favor of the latter, and to the wire-haired terrier was awarded the championship.

The aggregate attendance has been the best registered at any one of the annual exhibitions since 1908, when the show, as in this year, opened on a Tuesday, which was Washington's Birthday. One of the prominent visitors yesterday was J. Sr. Marples of the Oak Kennels, Stockport, England, who arrived on the steamship New York last Tuesday. When asked for his impressions of the show from an Englishman's viewpoint Mr. Marples said:

"The most striking feature was undoubtedly the terrier section, and in this division the winners were principally old friends. It was unusual to see so many of the British well-known champions coming to one show in the same class, for at home, after having attained its title, a dog is usually reserved for special trophy competitions.

"As regards the venue of the show, America is far in advance of that in the old country, for there is no building there as suitable as Madison Square Garden, where a show of such magnitude may be benched mainly upon one floor.

"Taking the breeds as a whole, the entries compare most favorably in numbers and quality with any of the great championship shows on the other side. In some breeds, such as fox terriers, Airedales, spaniels, and cocker spaniels, the show is ahead of those in Great Britain. I was pleased to see that the Scottish, West Highland, white and sealyham terriers are especially making headway. The many home-bred puppies at the show prove that the breeders are conducting their operations along the right lines."

A cup for the best toy of any breed in the show, donated by the Toy Dog Club of New England, went to ch. Delmar Beauty, a Yorkshire terrier, shown by Mr. and Mrs. William Cumming. A Brussels griffon, ch. Iron City Hercules, owned by Mrs. B. H. Throop, captured the Toy Spaniel Club trophy for the best toy of any breed other than an English toy spaniel or Pekingese.

The Ames Challenge Cup for the best field trial setter or pointer that had won at a recognized field trial, open to all, went to the Bob White Kennels' ch. Lansdowne Prim.

Innumerable other specials were offered by the various ladies' kennel clubs from all sections of the country. Many of them could not be won outright, as the conditions stipulated that the cups should remain in the possession of the club or association in perpetuity, the winner receiving a $5 cup or some other trophy of that value to commemorate his or her victory.

BETTY M. SPEEDIEST BOAT.

Detroit Express Cruiser Makes 24.38 Miles an Hour at Miami.

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25.—The motor boat Betty M., owned by Charles W. Kotcher of Detroit, won the fifteen-mile express cruiser race at the annual motor boat regatta here today. The speed for the Betty M. was announced as 24.38 miles an hour, said here to be a world's record for the distance for boats of this class.

DE ORO LOSES CUE TITLE.

Charles Ellis Defeats Three-Cushion Champion, 150 to 129.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh won the three-cushion billard championship of the world here tonight by defeating Alfredo De Oro, the title holder, 150 to 129.

Brown Gains on White in 18.2 Match

In the second block of the handicap match at 18.2 balkin billiards between M. D. Brown and C. E. White, played last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, the former ran his 300 while White was putting together 221. The totals now are: Brown 600, White 474. Brown is playing 1,000 points to White's 750 for the three nights' play.

Sanctions for Tennis Tournaments.

Edwin F. Torrey, Secretary of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, has written to the tennis clubs of the country asking them to make application for the tournament dates which they desire not later than March 10. If application is not made by that date no sanction will be granted. The Executive Committee will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 17 to draft the official schedule of sanctioned tournaments for the season.

COLD WAVE STRIKES YANKS

But Manager Donovan Gives Players Plenty to Do at Macon.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 25.—Cold weather made no difference in the plans of the New York American League baseball players today. They missed yesterday from their work and Manager Donovan did not intend to lose two days in succession. He had the players out at the ball park twice in a cold and strong wind. There were twenty-nine of them. Charles Mullen, the infielder, and Herman Schaefer, comedian and coach, arrived and completed the first allotment of Yankees in training at Macon.

Donovan took his men out in the morning and afternoon and put them through batting and pitching practice. The cold wave did not cause the manager to shorten the work, but the drill is still wholly elementary and confined to individual conditioning.

The batting practice in the afternoon, which also meant practice for pitchers, was lengthy. The batters were Brown, McGovern, Gedeon, Alexander, and Nunamaker, and they did their hitting off the pitching of Cullop, Mogridge, Keating Brady, Piercy, Pich, and Markle. Piercy used more speed than any of the others. It was too frosty for one to test his arm.

The ball was hammered hard by the short and agile youth. McGovern, Hank Gowdy, catcher of the Boston Braves, looked on and expressed the opinion that the batting was carried on with a good deal of asperity. Nunamaker and Walters were the catchers who handled the pitching during the protracted siege, so that they had a long workout. Schaefer at third, Cable at short, Gedeon and Mullen at second, McGovern at first, was the infield line-up.

The veteran, Ray Caldwell, who is in excellent condition, bunted and made himself generally useful, but has not pitched since the first day of practice. He is going slowly, as befits a veteran who does not unlimber his arm as early as recruits. Caldwell's weight now is 190 pounds, but there is no surplus flesh. He still looks lean, for he has a big frame to fill. The first time he reported to the Yankees for Spring training he weighed only 160 pounds.

GIANTS LEAVE RAIN ZONE.

Mathewson Pilots Squad Out of New York for Texas Camp.

Howard Baker, the Little Rock third baseman, was the only member of the first party of Giants missing when the squad started for Marlin Springs yesterday in charge of Christy Mathewson. The New York club has not heard from Baker since he was notified to report. It is likely, however, that he will join the squad at St. Louis.

Those who left yesterday were Assistant Secretary Edward Brannick, Christy Mathewson, Judge F. X. McQuade, Louis Wendell, Eddie Harrison, Charles Babbington, Merwin Jacobson, J. F. Kenney, H. H. Hunter, G. E. Sandberg, B. W. Kocher, and Walter Roesinger. Several other players will join the squad along the route. The party expects to be at Marlin on Sunday, and will begin practice on Monday.

Henry Fabian, groundkeeper at the Polo Grounds, has been at Marlin several weeks, and reports that Emerson Park, the Giants' ball field, was never in better condition. The weather sharps predict fine weather for Texas this Spring.

Arthur Irwin, formerly scout for the Yankees, has been appointed business manager of the Toronto Club of the International League.

Martin Becker, an infielder, owned by the Giants, has been sold to Toronto.

It was reported yesterday that the price paid by the Giants for Outfielder Benny Kauff of the Federal League was $32,500. It was stated that after much compromise, Harry F. Sinclair demanding $35,000, while New York offered $30,000.

STANFORD MAY COMPETE.

California Collegians Want to Come East for Intercollegiate Games.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University of Palo Alto, Cal., probably will be represented in the annual outdoor championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, which will be held this Summer on a date and field to be selected next Saturday at the annual convention of the association, just prior to the indoor intercollegiate games in Madison Square Garden. The authorities of the California institution have notified the I. C. A. A. A. of their intention to apply for membership next Saturday through Lindley Murray, winner of the national indoor tennis championship recently.

Murray, who is a graduate of Stanford, will explain the status of the university athletics and the desire of the Pacific coast collegians to compete in the intercollegiates.

Stanford has an unusually strong track team and is anxious to pit its best performers against the pick of the Eastern colleges. The University of California is a member of the association and has been represented in several titular meetings, so that if both universities send teams East this Summer they may reduce the point scoring of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Harvard, and other leading contenders for the 1916 championship.

One of the leading Stanford athletes is Fred Murray, brother of the tennis champion, who is one of the best hurdlers developed in the United States, and has on occasions proved himself better than the Olympic champion, Fred Kelly, of the University of Southern California.

TOPPING'S GOLF TITLE.

Greenwich Player Defeats Hamilton K. Kerr at Belleair, Fla.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 25.—The finals of the Washington's Birthday golf tournament were played today under the poorest weather conditions experienced this season. A strong wind swept in from the ocean all day, growing worse as the day advanced.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, defeated Hamilton K. Kerr of New York for first honors 2 and 1.

The scores of the other five sixteens were:

Second Sixteen.—Albert B. Ashforth, New York, beat Walter H. Dilkes, Philadelphia, 1 up, (36 holes.)

Third Sixteen.—C. L. Gallagher, Montclair, beat C. E. Schell, Cincinnati, 6 and 5.

Fourth Sixteen.—Robert W. Irwin, Chicago, beat John Shepard, Jr., Providence, 1 up.

Fifth Sixteen.—E. McPherson, Minneapolis, beat A. B. Jenks, Manchester, 1 up.

Sixth Sixteen.—R. L. Whitman, Chicago, beat Albert Scheurman, St. Paul, 12 and 11.

To Revive Classic Cycle Race.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Irvington-Millburn road cycle race is to be revived this season. It will be held on Memorial Day over a course of twenty-five miles. The race is to be managed by the Cycle Racing Association, while manufacturers throughout the country will put up prizes. The first prize has been announced as an automobile, valued at $1,000, while there will be about 100 more trophies, whose aggregate value is about $1,000. In former years this race attracted entries from all over the country.

Low Defeats Bull in Squash Match.

J. L. Low defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., yesterday in the round robin squash tennis tournament to decide the championship of the Heights Casino. Bull did not play up to form and was beaten by 15—1, 11—15, and 18—16.

Knapp Wins at Squash Club.

In the final round of the handicap squash tournament at the Squash Club yesterday afternoon, W. Knapp, playing from scratch, defeated Charles W. Meade, playing with plus five aces, 10—15, 15—11, 15—12, 15—12.

JESS WILLARD HERE; WEIGHS 260 POUNDS

Champion Expects to Take Off Little Surplus Fat for Bout with Moran.

Jess Willard, the world's champion heavyweight pugilist, arrived here from Chicago yesterday to begin training for his ten-round bout against Frank Moran at Madison Square Garden on March 25. The big cowboy boxer still has a touch of neuralgia and a slight cough as the result of his recent illness. The ailment, however, is only slight, and he expects to start work today.

Willard has taken a suite of rooms at the Hotel Colonial, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, which is close to Central Park. The champion expects to take long walks or romps through the park every morning about 9 o'clock. His afternoon program will consist of gymnasium work and boxing at the Pioneer Athletic Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, every day at 2:30 o'clock. This will consist of handball, medicine ball, wrestling and boxing, and also exercise on the weight machines.

Willard's chief sparring partner will be Walter Monohan of Los Angeles. The champion's principal boxing bouts in the gymnasium will be with the Californian. Monohan has had wide experience in handling boxers, and for two years he was sparring partner for Jack Johnson, who was beaten for the title by Willard. Jack Hemple will also work with Willard, and the champion said yesterday that he would try to engage Al Reich to box with him during the last couple of weeks of his training.

Besides his retinue of managers, trainers, rubbers, and sparring partners, Willard also carries a secretary. He is the first pugilist whose correspondence and business affairs were so extensive that he had to employ a secretary. Willard has surrounded himself with a complete staff, so that he does not have to do anything but fight. Manager Tom Jones does not believe in permitting his champion to worry about the mere trifles of everyday existence.

It is also significant that Willard picked out a hotel to live in which has a national bank in the same building.

Willard says he is feeling fine, and he looks it. He says he weighs about 260 pounds and will take off only about 10 or 12 pounds for the bout. He stated yesterday that he made 250 pounds for the Johnson fight, but could never make that weight again, as he has filled out considerably since winning the championship.

Manager Tom Jones stated that Willard would not have to take off much weight for his ten-round bout. "Willard wouldn't have to do much training for a ten-round bout for the greatest heavyweight that ever lived," said Jones, "even if he met one of them."

The champion east only two meals a day—breakfast and dinner. He eats anything he pleases until a few days before he goes into a bout, when he avoids acid foods and pie and cake. The champion keeps himself in such good condition that he does not have to pay much attention to diet.

Willard and his party were met at the train yesterday by Tex Rickard. It was the first time that the promoter has seen the champion, and he was duly impressed with his rosy cheeks, boyish face, and Herculean build.

Willard announced yesterday that in two years he would retire from the ring. He is now willing to meet any of the heavyweights and at present thinks that Moran is the best one in sight.

"I am willing," said Willard, "to meet any one the public suggests. Within the next two years I will take on any and all of the heavyweights who want to meet me. Whether I lose the championship within that time or not, I expect to quit the game for good. I don't think the public would care to see me box a small man like Dillon. In fact, I think it would have a bad effect on the boxing game. If the public demands that I meet him, however, I am willing to do so.

"I draw the color line absolutely," said Willard. "I do not believe in mixed bouts. There are plenty of white men who can box or who can be developed into good boxers without having bouts between negroes and white men. I think the rule they have here prohibiting mixed bouts is a good one."

Tom Jones, Willard's manager, is also against mixed bouts, and thinks they are a detriment to the boxing game. Jones says that it was the best thing that could have happened for boxing when Willard beat Johnson for the championship at Havana.

Willard had a few remarks to make about his sparring partners. "I do not try to hurt or knock out my sparring partners in gymnasium bouts like many boxers have done," said the champion. "In my whole career I have knocked only two of them out. Once I floored Monohan and Hemple went down once during my eleven weeks of training for the Habana fight. I'm willing to permit them to strike as hard as they like, but don't see any use of my trying to hurt any of them."

The champion stated that he had never seen Moran box and had no idea as to how good he was. The big fellow did not seem a bit worried, however, and said that he did not believe that he would have to work hard to get in condition to defeat the challenger. The champion apparently takes little interest in the details for the coming bout at the Garden, for yesterday he inquired where it was to be held and then asked if it was to take place in the afternoon or night.

Moran, who stopped training at Saratoga when the bout was postponed from March 8 to March 25, will resume his training at Dal Hawkins's today or tomorrow. He is now down to about 203 pounds, and will spend his time boxing and improving his wind. He says he is in such good shape now that he will need only light work to keep his present condition.

The advance ticket sale for the bout, Promoter Tex Rickard announced yesterday, had reached nearly $80,000.

HARVARD BOXERS IN RING.

Kirkpatrick Wins Heavyweight Title from Bigelow of Football Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25.—O. G. Kirkpatrick of San Antonio, Texas, and prominent as a weight thrower while at Phillips-Exeter Academy, became the heavyweight champion of Harvard University tonight when he forced J. L. Bigelow of the football squad to quit in the second round of a three-round bout in the finals of the college boxing tournament.

Two championships were won during the evening by A. J. Weatherhead, who played end on the 'Varsity football eleven. Weatherhead not only won the finals in the 158-pound class when he got the decision over R. Cobb, a man of his own weight, but he took on a heavier man in the 175-pound class and in the finals was awarded the victory over P. H. Hartley.

In the other finals E. F. Cahill won from W. J. Brown in the 145-pound class, W. Cummings defeated J. R. Campbell in the 135-pound class, L. H. Bevier defeated O. R. Howe in the 125-pound class, and C. W. Heffinger defeated N. J. Meyer in the 115-pound class. Except in the heavyweight division the awards were made on points.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Broadway Sporting Club—Leo Bena vs. Silent Martin, Danny Burns vs. Josh Matthews, Dummy Heinz vs. Young Dominick. All ten-round bouts.

Fairmont A. C.—Harry Donohue vs. Young Brown, Georgie Thompson vs. Mickey Dunn, Frankie Daly vs. Kid Goodman. All ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Johnny Howard vs. Tommy Burke, ten rounds.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island—Young Rector vs. Bobby Williams, Ray Parks vs. Tony Marengo. All ten-round bouts.

COLUMBIA FIVE DEFEATED.

Cornell Only Toys with Local Collegians in Basket Ball.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	2	.850
Princeton	5	2	.715
Cornell	4	2	.667
Yale	3	3	.500
Darthmouth	1	6	.250
Columbia	1	7	.125

Cornell toyed with Columbia last night in the final home basket ball game this season on the Morningside court, and won, 36 to 15, after exhibiting a series of old but successful tricks. Throughout the first half the Ithacans adopted the "shoe-string" style of play and caged the majority of baskets from the floor in this manner. Shelton and Sutterby ran away from the scrimmages time and again, and caught well directed passes under their own goal, where it was easy to toss the ball into the net.

Although Cornell was fairly consistent in playing these tricks, the Blue and White tossers were baffled, and the half ended with the score 17 to 6. Columbia's passing was poor throughout this period, especially when a good throw would mean points. In an effort to check the Cornell onslaught, Littauer, right guard for the New Yorkers, made four personal fouls before the middle of the half, and retired from the game in favor of Wilber.

The men from up-State began a lighter attack in the second half. Shelton scored three floor baskets and Brown got two from fouls before Columbia made a single point. Wilber was the bright light for Columbia, and two of his three floor baskets were made from the middle of the floor. In the absence of Captain Dwyer, Leonard made his début as a basket ball player, and was chosen to shoot the foul goals. His record was five successes out of nine chances.

Cornell settled down about the middle of teh second half to a practice session, and had no apparent difficulty in making points at any or all times. The score was never close and Columbia's floor work came only when the Cornell players suspended their hard playing for a few seconds' rest. Both teams used substitutes in the second session, and Cornell ended the game with Brown as the only regular. The line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Columbia.
Luden	Left forward	Kornsand
Brown	Right forward	Leonard
Sutterby	Centre	Burghard
Shelton	Left guard	Wegener
Austin	Right guard	Littauer

Cornell scoring goals from floor—Shelton (6,) Sutterby (3,) Brown (2,) Ortner (2,) Austin, Luden. Goals from fouls—Brown, five out of eleven chances; Sutterby (1.) Columbia scoring goals from floor—Wilber (5,) Burghard, Leonard. Goals from fouls—Leonard, five out of nine chances. Substitutions: Cornell—Ortner for Lunden, Fuller for Sutterby, Roth for Shelton, Greenwald for Austin. Columbia—Wilber for Littauer, Roberts for Kornsand, Healey for Burghard. Referee, Dr. Edwin Fauver, Princeton. Umpire, Carl Reed, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of halves, 20 minutes each.

COLGATE DEFEATS N. Y. U.

Local Team Outplayed in Basket Ball by a Score of 35 to 23.

The Colgate basket ball team scored a victory over New York University last night by a score of 35 to 23. The visitors led from the start, and at the end of the first period had made the tally 18 to 7 in their favor. Colgate played a fast game, with accurate passing and excellent goal shooting. The N. Y. U. players, on the other hand, were weak in shooting, depending rather on long shots than the less spectacular passing to bring the ball close under the basket for a sure goal.

This is the second defeat that N. Y. U. has suffered this reason, the other having been by Cornell. Last night's game closed the home season for the local team. In a preliminary game the N. Y. U. freshmen defeated Xavier High School by 17 to 16. The line-up of the Varsity game follows:

Colgate.	Position.	N. Y. U.
Kennedy	Left forward	Egan
Van Alstyne	Right forward	Cann
West	Centre	Mooney
Glendenning	Right guard	White
Stewart	Left guard	Cummings

Goals from the field—Cann, (3,) Cummings, (3,) Van Alstyne, (5,) Kennedy, (3,) Stewart, (3,) West, (3,) Goals from fouls—White, (6,) Cummings, Kennedy, (7.) Substitutes—Cummings for Mooney, Carroll for Cummings, Keating for Egan. Referee—Mr. O'Shea, St. John's. Umpire—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Ethical Beats Horace Mann Again.

Ethical Culture School registered its second basket ball victory of the season over the Horace Mann five on the former's court yesterday, the score being 26 to 23. The contest was much harder fought than the first game between these teams. The line-up:

Horace Mann.	Position.	Ethical Culture.
Lyons	Left forward	Barris
Danes	Right forward	Peck
Haldenstein	Centre	Johnson
Cadison	Left guard	Mills
Parris	Right guard	Calvert

Goals from field—Lyons, (3,) Danes, Haldenstein, Cadison, (4,) Barris, (3,) Peck, (3) Mills (3,) Goals from fouls—Lyons, (6,) Peck, (4.) Substitute—Frasier for Danes. Referee—Mr. Pinkham. Umpire—Mr. Williams. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes each.

Passaic Boys Make Big Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 25.—Passaic High School's basket ball team today overwhelmed Central High School of Newark by the score of 79 to 12, making eighteen consecutive victories. Banks starred with 32 points, while Van Riper tallied 27. Passaic, claiming the State championship, will meet all comers after March 8, when the schedule will be completed.

Muhlenburg Downs Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—In a close and exciting contest Muhlenberg College basket ball team defeated Rutgers 38 to 34 here tonight. The visitors won on spectacular field goal shooting by Captain Ritter and accurate foul shooting by Gaston. Muhlenberg led throughout, though several times Rutgers was only one point behind.

Jersey Teams Tied for Title.

Stevens Preparatory School basket ball players tied the East Orange High School team for the championship of the New Jersey Interscholastic League by defeating the Montclair High School lads at Hoboken yesterday 44 to 22. The play-off to decide the title will take place some day next week on a neutral court. The gymnasium of the Bloomfield or Orange High School is favored for the game. McWilliams and Carlson did most of the scoring for the home team, while Berlow's playing excelled for Montclair.

Janowski Beats Jaffe at Chess.

D. Janowski of Paris, and chess champion of France, won from Charles Jaffe yesterday in the opening game of their match of five games up, draws not counting, played at Marshall's Chess Divan, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street.

ARMY-NAVY GAMES HERE IN 1916 AND '17

Midshipmen Will Have Choice of Site for the 1918 Football Contest.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Lieutenant James B. Crawford, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Athletic Council, announced today that the Army and Navy football games this year and in 1917 will be played at the Polo Grounds in New York. This is in accordance with the agreement between the Athletic Councils of the Military and Naval Academies at a conference held in New York on Wednesday.

The Army was given the choice of the site for the game in 1917 and the West Pointers chose New York. The Navy will have the choice in 1918.

Under the new arrangements the Navy will occupy the south side of the Polo Grounds this year and the Army will be seated in the north stand.

The question of head coach and trainer for the Army team has as yet to be decided. Lieutenant Charles B. Daly, who has been coach for the last two years, will not be able to officiate this Fall, and Harry Tuthill, the Army trainer, has signed with the University of Michigan for next season.

WILL NOT CHANGE RULES.

Football Committee Decides Not to Tamper with Fundamentals of Gridiron Game.

After several hours of discussion at the Hotel Biltmore last night, the Football Rules Committee decided only upon one thing—to leave the rules alone. When they adjourned late last night, Chairman E. K. Hall stated the committee had unanimously agreed that the fundamentals of the gridiron game, as they now stand, should not be changed.

He stated that the committee today would endeavor to clarify certain sections of the code, and some of the rules may be rewritten. This will be done by Walter Camp of Yale, Secretary, and Parke H. Davis of Princeton.

The committee spent most of its time last night in taking up numerous suggestions for changes made by officials and coaches. Several of these were so radical that they were quickly laid aside. Percy D. Haughton, the Harvard coach, was not present, and his alternate was Fred Moore, Graduate Athletic Director at Cambridge. The committee will consider today a suggestion made by Mr. Haughton that a forward pass, caught by an opposing player behind the line of scrimmage, should go to the opponents. As it is the opinion of the majority of the members that the forward pass works well as it is if is not likely that this change will be made.

Chairman Hall stated that the question of passing a rule making it compulsory for the players to be numbered had not yet been taken up, but would be discussed at today's session. The committee will also consider the suggestion made to do away with the goal after a touchdown.

TIGER WRESTLERS BEST.

Princeton Defeats Pennsylvania on Mat, 4 Bouts to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Princeton's husky team of wrestlers scored a well-earned victory over the University of Pennsylvania in a dual meet held in Weightman Hall here tonight.

The feature was the performance of M. M. Dorizas, the heavyweight champion of the last two years, who returned to the mat for the first time in a month and threw Brown of Princeton in 1 minute and 5 seconds. Dorizas dislocated his right shoulder on Jan. 13 in a practice bout, but tonight he had little trouble in disposing of his Princeton rival.

The most evenly contested bout was that between Keiser of Pennsylvania and Bunnell of Princeton in the 135-pound class. The two grappled to a draw in 9 minutes, and Referee Riggs called for an extra period. At the end of 15 minutes the decision was awarded to the Red and Blue grappler.

Captain Frantz, Turner, and Jones scored falls for Princeton, and Turner earned a decision in the light heavyweight division. Captain Milligan and Keiser were the only Pennsylvania wrestlers to tally points besides Dorizas. Both were credited with decisions. The summaries:

115-Pound Class.—Wiss, Princeton, threw Sherman, Pennsylvania, with bar and chancery hold. Time—7:00.

125-Pound Class.—Jones, Princeton, threw Souder, Pennsylvania, with bar and chancery hold. Time—5:20.

135-Pound Class.—Keiser, Pennsylvania, awarded decision over Bunnell, Princeton. Time—9:00, and two extra periods of 3:00 each.

145-Pound Class.—Captain Milligan, Pennsylvania, awarded decision over Beatty, Princeton. Time—9:00.

158-Pound Class.—Captain Frantz, Princeton, threw Levin, Pennsylvania, with hip lock and half Nelson. Time—8:35.

175-Pound Class.—Tyner, Princeton, awarded decision over Titzel, Pennsylvania. Time—9:00.

Unlimited Weight Class.—Dorizas, Pennsylvania, threw Brown, Princeton, with bar and chancery hold. Time—1:05.

Syracuse Preparing for Pittsburgh.

Three weeks remain for the preparation of the Syracuse University track team, which will oppose the University of Pittsburgh in the first annual indoor dual meet of these teams. Between now and March 18 Thomas F. Keane, coach of the Orange team, expects to perfect an aggregation capable of beating Pittsburgh. Though he has few veterans as a nucleus Keane is sure of enough points to make the meet a real battle. Among the men being watched particularly is Burwell, a sprinter of some ability, whose brother is the mainstay of the Pittsburgh team. Captain K. R. Curtis, the clever pole vaulter, is being prepared for a hard fight. Keane expects him to take first in the pole vault and the high jump. Curtis has vaulted 12 feet 6½ inches in actual competition outdoors, and expects to beat his indoor record of 12 feet against Pittsburgh. Keane is drilling a quartet of half-milers for a two-mile relay team. He has seven men to choose from.

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Underwear Clearance
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$1.50 Natural Wool Now 98c
$1.50 London Aertex Now 79c
$2.00 Imported Wool Mesh Now 95c

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

Penn Crews to Go Out on River.

Coach Joe Wright intends to boat University of Pennsylvania oarsmen on the Schuylkill River today if the weather conditions will permit. Wright has had the men rowing on the machines indoors for several weeks, and now that outdoor work is possible, he intends to reduce the squad to about four Varsity and four freshman crews. For the first two weeks the inexperienced oarsmen will row in the barges. Captain Chickering, who was operated on for an infection of the foot, has taken his place at bow in the first Varsity eight. Coach Wright has issued an edict against oarsmen smoking.

Eighty-three Out for Michigan Nine.

Coach Carl Lundgren's baseball call at Michigan brought out eighty-three candidates, and of this number twenty-six aspire to become Mathewsons, Johnsons, and Alexanders. In fact, the pitching squad is so large that a weeding-out process will be started soon to bring the number down to about half a dozen. Six men reported as catchers, eleven as first basemen, nine as second basemen, ten as third basemen, two as shortstops, and nineteen as outfielders.

Moakley's Track and Field Captains.

Jack Moakley, coach of Cornell's athletes, has adopted an idea in the development of his track and field teams that is bound to increase interest and proficiency. Recently he appointed a man as captain for each event in which Cornell will compete in the intercollegiates in this city on March 4. Each captain will keep a keen eye on his teammates and see that they follow the instructions outlined by Moakley. The captains appointed in each event are as follows: Seventy-yard dash, A. F. Van Winkle, '16; two-lap race, J. S. Lewis, '16; three-lap relay, H. E. Irish, '16; six-lap race, C. L. Beckwith, '18; twelve-lap race, D. F. Potter, Jr., '16; medley relay, F. V. Windnagle, '16; twenty-four-lap relay, J. S. Hoffmire, '16; hurdles, F. H. Starr, '16; running high jump, A. W. Richards, '16; pole vault, F. Post, '17; sixteen-pound shot put, R. J. Moore, '16; running broad jump, A. W. Richards, '17.

Lacrosse Practice Begins.

Pennsylvania's candidates for the lacrosse team have reported, but the cold weather is proving a handicap. No work has been attempted since last fall, but the fifteen men who came out Monday expect to get out on the field every day that the weather will permit.

Clashes in Football Next Fall.

With the Army and Navy game being played at the Polo Grounds on November 25 and the Harvard and Yale battle in the Bowl at New Haven on the same day, football fans will be interested in the question whether one event is going to hurt the other as to attendance. Yale's Bowl will seat 70,000 and provision is made for 50,000 at the Polo Grounds. While these great seating capacities have been inadequate to hold all those who have wished to attend these two football spectacles, it is doubtful whether either event will suffer because of the conflicting dates. A total attendance of 120,000 for those games would mean a record for two sporting events held in America in one day. In the case of the university game virtually all of the 70,000 seats are sold at $2 each, giving a revenue of close to $140,000. Not more than one-third of the Army-Navy seats are sold, but these bring $3 or more, so that about $40,000 is derived from the paid admissions.

Yale Loses Pitcher, Watrous.

Yale's 1916 baseball team has been shot to pieces. With the disqualification of Captain Milburn, Le Gore, Rhett, Pumpelly, and Easton some time ago for playing "Summer ball" for board followed the announcement that Pitcher Way was declared ineligible. Now comes word that Dick Watrous, the 'Varsity pitcher, has been disqualified for playing professional ball last Summer with the Colonials of New Haven. Watrous was the last man of real ability left to the Eli pitching staff, and the team now must be almost entirely rebuilt from new material.

Cornell Batting and Fielding.

Cornell has begun batting and fielding practice for its baseball candidates, and during the absence of Coach Al. Sharpe with the basket ball team Captain Mellen will have charge of the men. Prospects for a successful team became brighter when several candidates came out for the pitching staff. Russell was the only one of last year's pitchers who was available, but others have recently been added to the list. Among these is J. L. O'Brien, who is expected to make a first-class 'Varsity twirler. Two of last year's men who are expected to make good are Perkins and Carr, and three of last season's freshmen who have come out are Benedict, Olsen, and Cole. Frank Clary will continue to be the mainstay behind the bat.

Sullivan Praises Vollmer.

Frank Sullivan, the Princeton coach, said Herbert Vollmer of Columbia and the New York A. C., was the greatest of all swimmers, says The Boston Globe. Percy McGillivray beat him for the 220-yard championship at the Boston Y. M. C. A. last March in 2:20 3-5. Now Vollmer holds a world's record of 2:24 3-5, if allowed, as it probably will be. Kahanamoku, McGillivray, Hebner, and Raithel are more experienced racers, but Volmer ought soon to win national championship honors.

Hillman to Hold Interclass Meets.

Harry Hillman, coach of track and field men at Dartmouth, has arranged to hold interclass meets on March 4, 11, 18, and 25. Chief among the innovations is an interdormitory relay which will be open to all men except those on the Varsity and freshman squads. The greatest interest is expected to centre in the team events.

Wesleyan Nine Drops Trinity.

The schedule of the Wesleyan University baseball team discloses that its old rival, Trinity, has been dropped, on account of Wesleyan's objection to the eligibility rules of the Hartford College. Columbia, Lafayette, and Boston College will fill the three dates usually allotted to Trinity. The schedule: April 12, Dowdoin at Middletown; 15, Connecticut Agricultural College at Middletown; 19, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Mass.; 26, Stevens Institute at Middletown; 29, Amherst at Middletown; May 5, open; 10, Columbia at New York; 12, Dartmouth at Middletown; 13, Boston College at Boston; 16, New York University at Middletown; 19, Dartmouth at Hanover; 20, Amherst at Amherst; 23, Lafayette at Middletown; 26, Trinity at Schenectady, N. Y.; 27, Williams at Williamstown; 30, Boston College at Middletown; June 17, Columbia at Middletown.

Smith Goes to California to Coach.

Andrew L. Smith, formerly head football coach at Purdue University, is on his way to Berkeley, Cal., where he will have charge of the football squad at the University of California next season. Smith said that although the sport was comparatively new at the Coast university, he was confident of turning out a winning team. Smith is a former University of Pennsylvania star.

Notre Dame's Baseball Dates.

Notre Dame's baseball schedule, consisting of twenty-three games, has been announced. The principal contests follow: April 8, Olivet at Notre Dame; 12-13, Wisconsin at Notre Dame; 14-15, Illinois at Urbana; 17, Michigan at Notre Dame; 29, Michigan Aggies at Notre Dame; May 1, Wabash at Crawfordsville; 2, Purdue at Lafayette; 10, Wabash at Notre Dame; 12-13, Wisconsin at Madison; 15, Beloit at Notre Dame; 25, Purdue at Notre Dame; June 1, Michigan Aggies at Lansing; 2-3, Michigan at Ann Arbor.

McAuliffe to Coach Marquette.

It has been announced at Marquette University that McAuliffe, Captain of the Dartmouth eleven last Fall, has been engaged as football coach for next season.

Athletics at Haverford.

Manager F. C. Buffum, '16, has announced the following schedule for the Haverford College track team: April 29, Penn relays; May 8, Muhlenberg, at Haverford; 5 or 6, New York University, at Haverford; 13, Middle States, at University Heights Field, New York University; 20, Swarthmore, at Havarford; 27, intercollegiates. On Wednesday Haverford and Pennsylvania met for their annual dual gymnasium meet, which ended in a 27 to 27 tie.

Crack Hockey Teams Play Tonight.

ST. NICKS LOSE FAST GAME TO CRESCENTS

First Defeat of Amateur Hockey League Leaders Registered by 2 to 1 Score.

NEW MOON LINE CHANGED

Snappy Play on Both Offense and Defense Earns Victory for the Brooklyn Aggregation.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	5	1	.833
Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
Harvard Club, Boston	3	3	.571
Crescent A. C.	3	4	.429
Hockey Club	0	6	.000

The victorious march of the St. Nicholas Skating Club team in the Amateur Hockey League was interrupted last night by the Crescent A. C. seven of Brooklyn at St. Nicholas Rink, the New Mooners winning the snappiest game of the season to date by a score of 2 to 1. The crowd was a record breaker in size, and at the end of the contest the winners got a reception of more huge proportions than at any game of the year.

The St. Nicholas team was outplayed last night, a new line up of the Crescents displaying superior team work and speed. The soft ice slowed up Hobey Baker's speed somewhat, but it was the fine defensive playing of the Crescents in smashing up the St. Nicks' combination play which spoiled the leaders' chances.

Klemmer was out of the Crescent line-up on account of a fracture of the nose received while practicing at the rink on Thursday night. Hefernon was at centre and Conway on one of the wings. White was at Heffernan's place at point.

The Crescent team was a livelier combination, with Heffernan on the forward line. He was in the thick of nearly every play, and made a number of brilliant individual runs.

The checking was the hardest of the season. It was clean, though, and so effective on the New Moon team's part that the line of Santa Claus skaters was unable to play with any unison.

A player who had much to do with the Crescent's victory was Smart, the goal tender. He was the hardest worked skater on the ice, and he did fine work in blocking the St. Nicks' volley of drives. Time and again Baker rushed right up to the mouth of the net only to have Smart nimbly turn back his shots.

The two sevens mixed it up merrily for some time before there was any scoring. Conway, Crescent's left wing, got the puck from scrimmage, and smashed it at Smart. The rubber bounded from his shin guards, and Heffernan shot it in for the first Crescent goal.

Conway tallied the other in that same half, taking a pass from Smith and scoring in fourteen minutes.

Just before the end of the first period the St. Nicks made desperate effort to score. Ellis, Baker and Fox made pretty shots, and the scrimmaging in front of the Crescent net became highly exciting. The St. Nicks bombarded their opponents' goal with half a dozen shots in rapid succession, but Smart turned aside every one of them, sometimes leaving the net to do it.

McCarthy, of the Crescents, made a spectacular play just before the end of the first half. He raced the length of the rink, avoiding even the speedy Baker. He turned in back of the net, caried the puck around and made a pretty pass to Smith, who missed an easy one. The body checking of the Crescents was the solid at this stage that the St. Nick skaters went down with a heavy thud.

Both sevens played an effective defensive game in the second half. After 14:34 minutes of play in this period, Ellis went through the Crescent team with the disc and darting straight against the players in front of the Crescent net, he passed the rubber across the rink to Baker who scored the St. Nicks' only goal.

The only penalty of the game was inflicted on Cox, who tripped McCarthy and sent him spinning along the side boards for several yards. The line-up and summary:

CRESCENT.	Position.	ST. NICHOLAS.
Smart	Goal	Carnochan
White	Point	Trimble
Browne	Cover point	Willetts
McCarthy	Rover	Baker
Heffernan	Centre	Ellis
Conway	Left wing	Cox
Smith	Right wing	Fox

Goals—First half—First goal for Crescents by Heffernan in 8.35; second goal for Crescents by Conway in 14.00; second half—Third goal for St. Nicholas by Baker in 14.43. Penalties—Cox, two minutes for tripping. Referee—Ernest Garon; assitant referee—Stewart Paton. Time of half—20 minutes.

TWO CYCLE TRACKS HERE.

Pollok to Have One in Brooklyn, Gibson to Build Track in Bronx.

Franchises were issued for bicycle tracks in Brooklyn and the Bronx at a meeting of the Federation of American Cyclists held in Newark. The Brooklyn franchize was sold to a syndicate, headed by Harry Pollok, manager of Freddy Welsh, the champion lightweight. Billy Gibson, manager of Jim Coffey, Benny Leonard, and others, was awarded the Bronx franchise.

Both Pollok and Gibson, according to officers of the F. A. C., each deposited $1,000 in cash as a guarantee that they would start to build their tracks within two weeks of the time of the issuance of the franchises. The Pollok syndicate plans to run four meets each week, and Gibson will run two, all of the meets to take place at night.

In addition to the Brooklyn franchise the Pollok syndicate secured a sanction for six-day racing in New York. It is said that a structure, considerably larger than Madison Square Garden, will be built in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Station in New York. Within three weeks it will be known definitely whether this building will become a reality, and if it does the Pollok syndicate will stage a six-day race there in October or November. The names of the other men in the Pollok syndicate are being withheld by the F. A. C.

Pollok has had considerable experience in promoting bicycle races, both sprint and six-day events. For a number of years he was associated with P. T. Powers, holding a half-interest in the New York six-day race. When the F. & D. Company, lessees of Madison Square Garden, took over the six-day race, it forced Messrs. Powers and Pollok out of cycling, and since that time the latter has been managing fighters. Gibson was one of the managers of the Garden in 1912, when the Garden promoted its first six-day race. That has been Gibson's only connection with cycling. He has been a successful promoter of prizefights for years, and is one of the most popular sporting men in New York.

All of the officers of the new organization were present. They were: President, Harold Tibbles; Vice President, John A. Matthews; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. George Muth, and Dr. A. J. Birs, William Coburn, and Sam Barnett, Directors of the organization.

LIFE SAVER A PROFESSIONAL

Central A. A. U. Decision Affects Four Chicago Swimmers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—A life saver at a public beach, even if he does not accept money for his services, is a professional, according to a ruling of the Central A. A. U. Committee.

The decision affected four local stars—Charles Pavlicek, Captain of the swimming team of the University of Chicago; Harold Olson, Walter Farrell, and Lloyd Neff.

Y. W. C. A. HAS A JUBILEE.

Pageant of 1,200 Girls at Armory Portrays Fifty Years' Work.

An elaborate indoor pageant in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night was part of the golden jubilee celebration of the founding of the Young Women's Christian Association. The entire floor of the armory was used for the pageant, in which 1,200 girls appeared, leaving only the balconies for the audience.

The most striking feature of the spectacle was the arch, "The Portals of Light," from which the performance took its name. This was blazed forth from one end of the hall by an indirect lighting arrangement. Miss Hazel MacKaye originated and directed the pageant, which portrayed the history of the association. There was a prologue, an interlude, and eight episodes. Miss Ruth Davies had the leading role of "True Service," and the other principal parts were taken by girl members of the Studio Club.

The prologue, called "The Portals Open," depicted the founding of the association—how Christian women, finding working girls despairing over their lot, lead them to discover the Portals of Light, in which True Service stood revealed. The passing of fifty years was shown in the interlude, in which there were groups of girls grown larger and larger as the successive decades were pealed out by chimes. There were eight episodes in the interlude, which was called "Today." They were "Work and Study," "College Comradeship," "Camp and Country," the "Gymnasium," "Distant Lands," "New Americans," "Play and Imagination," and "Fellowship."

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan was Chairman of the Pageant Committee, which included Mrs. Frederick H. Cone, Miss Amy Hutton, Miss Caroline B. Dow, and A. E. Gillet.

Among the boxholders were Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. William D. Straight, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mrs. Walter G. Ladd, Mrs. Percy R. Stewart, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, Mrs. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., Mrs. Edgar S. Auchincloss, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Rudolph E. Schirmer, Mrs. John French, Mrs. John Hanan, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. aWlter P. Bliss, Mrs. Charles B. Squier, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, and Mrs. John S. Hoyt.

The chief celebration of the founding of the association will take place next Friday evening, when a "Service of Rejoising" will be held by every association in the country. The service in New York will be in Carnegie Hall, where an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. A chorus of 300 voices from choral clubs of the local association will take part in the service.

The collections at these services throughout the country will go to the Grace H. Dodge Memorial Endowment Fund of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Dodge was President of the National Board from its beginning, in 1906, until her death in December, 1914.

NEW FRENCH TRADE BUREAU

Institution to Sell Work of Women Made Destitute by War.

"The French Bureau" has opened at 25 West Fifty-fourth Street, the purpose being to sell to women in this country the handiwork of French women who have been left destitute through the war.

The American woman, who is prevented by the war from going abroad, also can get the bureau to shop for her in Paris. The institution will even take a sample and match it for her. This it will do through "La Vie Feminine" in Paris, which is aiding the women of France to be self-supporting. It will also give men and women in this country useful information in regard to France, and it will aid Americans abroad and give names and addresses of out-of-the-way restaurants, hotels, and pensions in France. Through "La Vie Feminine" Americans can get chaperons or obtain aid in engaging apartments or looking up schools.

The bureau in New York will sell the latest French books and magazines and new French music, and will have a circulating library. All information relating to relief work will be gratuitous, but there will be charges for aid of other kinds, which will be given to members only.

Officers of the bureau are: President, Mme. Charles le Verrier; Manager, Mrs. Daniel Gregory Mason; Advisory Board, Mrs. William Astor-Chanler, Mrs. William Adams Delano, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, and Miss Gertrude Watson.

WOMAN HAS NAME CHANGED.

Court Gives Mrs. Lottmier Right to Call Herself Mrs. Haddock.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court gave permission to Mrs. Amelia Watkin Lottimer, yesterday, to change her name to Haddock, for reasons that were set forth at length. Mrs. Haddock said that she was married to Stanley Haddock of Philadelphia and lived with him until 1900, when he died, leaving her ample means to provide for herself and her son, Stanley, Jr.

In 1908 she married Gardner Lottimer and divorced him on Dec. 23 last. That marriage, she said, "was not happy, either during its existence or in its termination, and the memory of it is distressing and humiliating to your petitioner." Mrs. Haddock said her divorced husband, Mr. Lottimer, was without financial responsibilities or credit and she had been "obliged to pay numerous bills and accounts contracted by him." Mrs. Haddock said she feared he would take advantage of her credit to incur debts that she might be called upon to pay. Therefore she desired to have her name changed back to that of her first husband, which recalled only pleasant memories.

EUGENICS IN DAMAGE SUIT.

Doctors, in Breach of Promise Case, to Say If Girl Is Tubercular.

Ward Hall Ream, whose parents live in Oshkosh, Wis., and who is attending school here, in an application filed with Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court yesterday asked for the appointment of physicians to ascertain if Miss Signa Ahlgren, who has sued him for $10,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry, is tubercular. Ream said Dr. Lucetta Morden of 255 West Ninety-fifth Street had told him Miss Ahlgren was a consumptive.

Miss Ahlgren, in a replying affidavit, denied that she was a consumptive. She said she was a physical culturist, that she weighed 146 pounds, and was five feet five inches in height. She consulted two physicians, Drs. Edward Parke and Sidney V. Hass, and they told her, she said, that they had never seen a healthier woman. Miss Ahlgren said she was one of a family of nine children, all of whom were living with her parents in Sweden, and that she had always been hardy and robust.

RECOVER HEILNER JEWELS.

Philadelphia Brokers Identify Hanel as the Man Who Pawned Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—A wedding ring, a brooch, silverware, a pair of opera glasses and other articles belonging to Mrs. Julia Heilner, who was murdered in her home at Brooklyn on April 13, 1915, by Joseph Hanel, her butler, were recovered in pawnshops in this city today.

The stolen goods were found by Detective Roddy of Brooklyn, who was assisted in the search by Acting Detectives Geonnotti and Mahoney. They were pledged on the day of the murder, the police say, at loan offices located at Tenth and Samson Streets, and Tenth and Locust Streets by a man answering the description of Hanel. The brokers were shown a photograph of the confessed murderer, who is now in jail in Brooklyn, and said he was the man who pawned the jewelry.

TO FIND GOOD HOME FOR YOUNG MORALES

Commissioner Kingsbury Asserts Justice Collins's Criticism Is Unjust.

AUNT COULD CARE FOR BOY

Defends Charities Investigator Who Found Twelve-Year-Old Living Alone, Fed by Neighbors.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury said yesterday that his department had been unjustly censured by Justice Cornelius N. Collins in the Children's Court, in connection with the case of Michael Morales, a 12-year-boy who was found on Feb. 16 living alone in a two-room apartment at 331 East Forty-seventh Street.

From the testimony of witnesses in the Children's Court it appeared that the boy's mother was dead, that his father was sick in the New York Hospital, and that he had no relatives who were able to care for him. Witnesses said an investigator of the Charities Department had known of the boy's condition for some weeks before he was discovered by the police.

In criticism of the Charities Department Justice Collins said:

"I'll subpoena the Commissioner of Charities and take him in. I can demonstrate in this case whether the people of the State of New York are superior to the Department of Charities. I'll have no nonsense about it. I'll have Mr. Kingsbury subpoenaed. I'll have the investigator subpoenaed who took care of that case. I'm going to try this out."

Boy Finds Friends.

Later, Hugh Harwick of Mamaroneck, N. Y., offered to give the boy a home and to educate him. Elmer L. Clark, custodian of a special fund in the Children's Court, offered to find a good family with which the boy might board while he went to school and sell papers in the afternoon. Mr. Clark said he would pay from the fund whatever of the board the boy was not able to pay. With these offers to care for the boy Judge Collins decided to put the case over until March 8 in order that definite arrangements might be made for placing the boy in a private home.

Commissioner Kingsbury said last night:

"My investigation of the case satisfies me that this investigator, instead of doing, as the Judge suggested, very poor work, had done an exceedingly high-class piece of work. It is the purpose and policy of the department to keep children in suitable homes rather than commit them to institutions. The department cannot itself give relief in the homes, but through its Bureau of Social Investigation it keeps in close touch with private societies which can, and wherever possible it tries to have such private societies find homes in which the children can be placed under proper guardianship. In a case of emergency, when the case demands immediate attention, a commitment to an institution is sought.

"In this case the first application which was made to the department came on Dec. 24 last through a paternal aunt of the boy, Mrs. Mary Morales of 210 East Forty-seventh Street. Miss Fox Chapman investigated the case and found the boy not living with the aunt who made the complaint but with a sister of the boy's father, Mrs. Annie Gouventi of 134 Forty-first Avenue. Her husband said that he was quite willing to keep Michael in his home. The Gouventis were living in five large rooms, well kept, and did not appear to be in extreme conditions.

Ran Away from His Aunt.

"On Jan. 21 the second application was made. This time it was found that the boy had run away from his aunt because she had slapped him. The aunt who had been caring for him said that he was on the streets late at night and was often unruly. He was found living in the apartments which he had occupied with his father.

"The investigator went back to his aunt, who said she was willing he should go and live with her. The boy was told to return to his aunt and he said he would."

Commissioner Kingsbury said Mrs. Chapman had repeatedly tried to induce the boy to return to his aunt, who offered to care for him, clothe and feed him. One time Mrs. Chapman took the boy to the principal of the public school which he attended. The principal told him that he must return to his aunt, and the boy again promised to do so.

In the meanwhile, according to Mrs. Chapman, the boy was suffering in no way. He was being well fed by the neighbors, particularly by Vincenzio Spinella, the landlord, who had been an old friend of his father. Mr. Spinella said he had frequently given the boy money with which to buy papers to sell. The boy admitted that he had a sufficient supply of wood in the cellar to burn in the stove. The case was dropped by the Department of Public Charities, said Commissioner Kingsbury, when the boy was taken into the Children's Court.

Said Justice Collins last night:

"The fact remains that the boy was living all alone, depending largely upon the charity of his neighbors for about a month while the Charities Department was investigating. I believe that we shall be able to find a good home for the boy in which he will receive proper care and moral support."

ORDER MAYO'S EXAMINATION

New Haven Manufacturer Loses Appeal in "Wife's" Suit.

Virginius St. Julien Mayo, wealthy manufacturer of New Haven, Conn., must submit to examination before trial in the suit brought against him for $250,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry Wilhelmina Meyer of Brooklyn, according to the ruling of the Appellate Division yesterday which affirmed the ruling of the lower court in the matter. The examination is for the purpose of determining the defendant's financial responsibility.

In March, 1915, Mayo, according to the affidavit of the plaintiff, "became involved in a scandal which grew out of the circumstances of a young girl (Lillian Cook) who had been employed in defendant's factory, being found dead on West Rock, New Haven, Conn. Public suspicion was aroused as to defendant being implicated in her death. It was, however, determined a case of suicide."

Miss Meyer or Mrs. Mayo alleged that she and the defendant went through a marriage ceremony in Brooklyn in April 2, 1904. She alleged, too, Mayo had a wife living at that time but that the plaintiff was ignorant of this fact. She added that, although she had lived with Mayo as his wife for eleven years, she did not learn of the existence of his wife in Scranton until the newspapers recited the facts in connection with Miss Cook's suicide and the attendant circumstances.

The plaintiff also alleges that Mayo's income is in excess of $100,000 yearly, that he had told her he paid $30,000 yearly in insurance premiums, and that they maintained three chauffeurs and six autos.

GOOD MARKS FOR POLICE.

Patrolman's Record Is Aid to Promotion, Woods Says.

The Police Commissioner will extend to all precincts in the city on March 1 a plan he has been trying in six different precincts, with a view to making it worth while for a policeman to do good work.

"One of the weaknesses of police organization," said Commissioner Woods yesterday, "has always been that promotion was obtained by civil service examinations, in which it made no difference to a man's chances whether he had been an efficient policeman or not. To try to correct this I appointed, over a year and a half ago, a committee of inspectors to devise a system of keeping the records of patrolmen so that their good work would show up on their records. Then at the time of the civil service examination these records would be forwarded to the commission, so that a man who did good police work would thereby create for himself a good police record, which would mean that it would boost him toward the top of the list in his examination for promotion.

"For several months now a scheme has been experimented with in six precincts. It will now be given a trial throughou the city. The men who show up best each month in the different precincts receive extra time off. One of the features of the system is that extra credit is given to patrolmen who keep their posts clear of crime."

ESPAGNE PASSENGERS SAIL.

Four Go on Finland—Others Will Leave on Lafayette Today.

Four passengers who were booked to sail on the French Line ship Espagne whose sailing was postponed until next week, left this port yesterday on board of the American Line steamer Finland. They were Major R. A. Alger, a son of the late General R. A. Alger, who was Secretary of War under President McKinley; Mrs. Alger, Captain H. E. Rossiter, United States Military Attaché at Paris, and H. B. White, Paris manager for Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer.

The postponement of sailing of the Espagne came after a booked passenger had received a letter saying the ship was likely to be torpedoed, but the officials of the French Line say the postponement was only for repairs and to give time for loading the ship with munitions.

It was announced yesterday that the Espagne would sail without passengers at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, and that most of those booked to sail with her would leave today on the French liner Lafayette.

The Finland left yesterday with 85 first cabin passengers, 60 second cabin, and 110 third. She carried a large cargo of freight but no war munitions.

FREE LECTURES ON SAFETY.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Provides Fund for Sunday Series.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, founder of the Harriman memorial medals, which are awarded annually to the safest railroad, has made possible, through a fund placed at its disposal, a series of Sunday lectures at the American Museum of Safety, 14 West Twenty-fourth Street. This was announced yesterday by Arthur Williams, President of the museum.

The first leature will be given tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and a thousand school children of the upper grades have been invited to attend. A lecturer of the museum's staff will talk about street and sidewalk safety, after which a five-reel movie, called "The Crime of Carelessness," will be shown. Edith M. Wemyss, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the museum, has charge of the arrangements, and there will be no charge for admission.

DEFENSE SOCIETY SUES BANK

Charges Sherman National with Paying Checks Against Its Orders.

The American Defense Society has sued the Sherman National Bank in the Supreme Court for $3,562.50, which, it was charged, the bank had paid to George M. Baxter on three checks after payment had been stopped. Baxter was one of the collectors for the society, and the checks were given to him in payment of commissions. Then it was learned that he had overdrawn his commissions and owed the society more than $8,000.

The defendant admitted in its answer that payment had been stopped, but said that later the order not to pay the checks was countermanded. The society at the time, Jan. 22 last, had on deposit with the bank $17,652.

Old Colonial Pieces Bring $2,357.

An old Liverpool pitcher finely crackled, with the design on one side the American ship Carolina, and on the other Shipwrights Arms, and the owner's name, James Leech, in the central medallion, went to William Randolph Hearst for $42 at a New England sale of old Colonial pieces at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon. A crown Staffordshire silver lustre jug, with black vine decoration, went to O. C. Hill for $30; an old silver lustre jug decorated with sprays of foliage went to Mr. Hearst for $33; an iridescent Hispano Moresque plaque, which was in the collection, went to Mr. Hill for $43, and a China pewter fish dish in the shape of a fish went to H. V. Well for $31. The returns for the afternoon were $2,357. The sale will close this afternoon. Historic chine and old-time handmade rugs will be sold.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Sir Herbert Tree has engaged Anton Heindie to conduct the orchestra for his production of Henry VIII., with which he will begin his Shakespearean reason at the New Amsterdam next month. The music of Edward German figures largely in Sir Herbert's production.

An entertainment in aid of the Arts High School of 33 Central Park West will be given Sunday afternoon, March 12, at the Princess. Ida Rema will give a song recital, and this will be followed by Theodore de Banville's one-act comedy, "Un Baiser," with Yvonne Garrick and Ernest Perrin in the principal roles.

Rockwell Kent, a young artist, has been chosen to design the decorations for the operetta, "Come otBohemia." Mr. Kent gained the commission as the result of a competition. The judges awarded him the contract because of his bizarre effects and the realism of his scenes.

The Hippodrome Employes' Association will give an April fool party in the Amsterdam Opera House for the benefit of its sick fund. There will be an entertainment followed by a dance.

A special matinee performance of "Hedda Gabler" will be given at the Globe Monday, March 20, in aid of the Rose Sroes Fund, under the patronage of Mrs. Elphinstone Maitland.

Grace George and her repertory company gave their one hundred and seventy-fifth performance at the Playhouse last night.

At the conclusion of the hundredth performance of "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy yesterday the members of the company presented Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkins with a model of the treasure ship Hispaniola made of flowers.

J. C. Williamson Company, Limited, has acquired through Sanger & Jordan the rights of Edward Sheldon's "Romance" for production in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Sanger & Jordan have also received word from Australia that Hale Hamilton and his wife, Myrtle Tannehill, have scored a great success in "Twin Beds," and negotiations have already been opened for an extension of their contracts.

INSTRUCTION.

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Elocution Dancing, Children Saturdays. Miss Quest, Metropolitan Opera House, Studio 32.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. 2d ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED UNTIL SATURDAY, MARCH 18th. Seats for every performance now on sale. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Last Matinee TODAY 2:30. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TONIGHT. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY." TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 29—SEATS NOW. Charles Frohman & David Belasco Present THE HEART OF WETONA George Scarborough's New American Play.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Eves. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Last Matinee TODAY 2:30. OTIS SKINNER LAST TIME TONIGHT in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk" Starting Next Monday—Seats Now, Mitzi Hajos in "Pom-Pom"
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25 MRS. FISKE In a deliciously humorous comedy about Pennsylvania Dutch, ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
FULTON West 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Brandon Tynan's Irish Comedy, THE MELODY OF YOUTH "Abrim with laughter."—Times.
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Kibble as "Billy Holliday."
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. at 8. Carriages at 10:50. MATINEE TODAY AT 2 SHARP. "MR. HACKETT WAS THE IDEAL MACBETH."—TELEGRAM. JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN IN SHAKESPEARE'S "MACBETH"
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916
CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. FAIR AND WARMER
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. ABE POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY
PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Seats Now. FIRST TIME Wed., Mar. 1, at 8 P. M. A New Comic Opera. THE ROAD TO MANDALAY
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

LADY DUFF GORDON'S Chansons Vivantes FASHION FETE
Beheft for Orphelinat des Armees. Plaza Hotel—Feb. 28th & 29th. MON. AFT. & EVE., and TUES. AFT.
Beautifully Illustrated Singing Tableaux in Exquisite Creations. Dances by MAURICE and WALTON
Specially designed costumes by Lady Duff Gordon, who will illustrate her method of designing, creating a gown before the audience at each performance. These gowns to be auctioned off to highest bidder.
NAHAN FRANKO, conducting Orchestra. Seats at Tyson's and Plaza Hotel

8TH ST. THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 51st St. Phone 2080 Schuyler. TRIANGLE FILM PLAY Produced by Thos. H. Ince. The Charming Comedienne, BILLIE BURKE IN "PEGGY" and ENTIRE CHANGE OF VAUD. & OTHER PICTS. "Peggy" at End of Perf'ce. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c

Hippodrome Mat. Every Day. HIP HIP HOORAY! SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET. SOUSA 100 Wonders. EARTH'S GREATEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICE. SUNDAY—For the Hebrew Infant Asylum. Extraordinary Bill, with All the SOUSA Hip Hip Hooray Features and 18 Headline Stars—800 People. —SEATS NOW ON SALE—
GAIETY THEATRE NEXT MONDAY SPECIAL AFTERNOON AT 2:15. THE STAGE SOCIETY WILL PRODUCE (ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY) EASTER By August Strindberg. Notable Cast includes: KATHLEEN McDONELL, IVY TROUTMAN, GERTRUDE BERKELEY, WALTER HAMPDEN, GARETH HUGHES, HENRY STEVENSON—Regular Prices, Seats Now.
CORT THEATRE. WEST 48TH ST. TONIGHT —AT 8:15— PAY-DAY with Irene Fenwick and Vincent Serrano
STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 to 75c. EVA TANGUAY in "The Girl Who Smiles." Next Week—"THE NEW HENRIETTA."
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000—11 A. M. to 11 P. M. —CHANGE OF PROGRAMME DAILY— TODAY MURIEL OSTRICHE IN "KENNEDY SQUARE." GRAND PIPE ORGAN—SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. JULIA DEAN, DOLLY SISTERS & Jean Schwartz, SUE FISHER, ALAN BROOKS & CO., ODIVA: HARRY TIGHE, Others.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 9th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. FRANK MORRELL, "Birthday Party" Maud Tiffany, Dr. Rockwell, Others. ALL SEATS RESERVED. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. HERT BAKER and The NEW BON TONS with Babe La Tour
Strand B'way & 47 St. Now to 11:30. 10 to 50c. BLANCHE SWEET in "THE BLACKLIST." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, MARIE DORO in "Diplomacy."
Casino, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evgs. 8:45. Mat. Today 50c-$1. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS "Clod." "Roadhouse." "The Tenor." "Red Cloak."
OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4139 Greeley. Choice seats for all operas and theatres. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 34th Street.
Irving Place Theatre Today Matinee 2:15. "HEIMAT." Tonight. "DAS WIRTSHAUS SUR STADT PETROGRAD."

Paul Draper. SONG RECITAL. 3 SUNDAY EVES. TOMORROW (FEB. 27) at 9. ALSO MARCH 12 and 26. PRINCESS THEATRE. WEST 39TH ST., Nr. B'WAY.
Tickets for the series $5, from P. Draper, 24 E. 57th St. Tel. 6845 Plaza. Single Tickets at Box Office on Nights of Performance.
1st PROGRAM: BACH, BEETHOVEN, BRAHMS.

HOTEL BILTMORE Tomorrow (Sun.) Evening at 8. Gala Concert
For the Benefit of the Italian War Sufferers. Under the High Patronage of H. M. THE QUEEN OF ITALY.
Artists: LUISA VILLANI, MAUREL | AMATO AND CARUSO
VALENTINA CRESPI, PAOLO MARTUCCI, ENRICO SCOGNAMILLO, ROMUALDO SAPIO
SIGNOR CARUSO will sing for the first time a CANTO PATRIOTTICO; music by LEOPOLDO MUGNONE.
Tickets, $10, $7, $5, to be had at Ticket Offices of Leading Hotels.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2, Lohengrin. Gadski, Homer; Sembach, Braun, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Bodanzky.
Tonight 8:15 (75c to $3), Cav. Rusticana, Zarska, Perini; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas, Pitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sun. at 8:30, Concert, Harold Bauer, Pianist. Garrison, Townsend; Althouse, Orch. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Walkuere. Gadski, Fay, Homer; Sembach, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed., Mat. 1st, Special Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), double bill, Hansel u. Gretel, Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz; foll'd by Pagliacci, Cajatti; Caruso, DeLuca.
Wed. at 8, Prince Igor, Alda; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Rada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Homer; Urlus, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri., at 8:15, Samson u. Dalila. Barrientos, Perini, Sparkes; Damacco, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $5.) Aida. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, De Luca, Scott. Cond., Bavagnoli.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS. Tomorrow at 3:30, "TRISTAN." Wednesday, "PEARL FISHERS."
44th Street Thea., Tomorrow (Sun.) Eve. 8:15. YVETTE MADAME YVETTE GUILBERT AND THE TRIO DE LUTECE
BARRERE, Flute; SALZEDO, Harp; KEFER, 'Cello. Benefit Woman's Auxiliary French Hospital.
Tickets at Box Office. Dir'n Catharine A. Bamman.
CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15. Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra
EMIL OBERHOFFER, Conductor. Soloist, JULIA CLAUSSEN, Contralto. Seats 75c. to $2. Boxes $12. $15, at Box Office.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 28, at 8:15. SASLAVSKY STRING QUARTET and Alfred DE VOTO Pianist
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 29, at 3. Song Recital, William Wade Hinshaw
KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano. Prices: Balc., 25c.; Dress Circle, 50c; Parquet, $1.50
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SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3, Aeolian Hall. A Program Devoted to ORCHESTRAL CHAMBER MUSIC
1. Kammersymphonie ..... Schoenberg (First public performance in New York.)
2. Poems for Violin and Orchestra ..... Chausson. Alexander Saslavsky.
3. Solo for Violoncello with Orchestra ..... Boellman. Lucien Schmit.
4. Serenade in A ..... Brahms (First time at these concerts.)
5. Serenade for Violin, Violoncello, Piano and Organ ..... Saint-Saens. Messrs. Saslavsky, Schmit, Maier and Damrosch.
IMPORTANT NOTICE! As the doors will be closed during the performance of the Schoenberg Kammersymphonie, holders of tickets are requested to be in their seats promptly at three. Seats at Room 1202 and Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. This Afternoon at 3, AEOLIAN HALL, A CONCERT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. A Piano Afternoon with PERCY GRAINGER and the Philharmonic Orchestra. Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Aeolian Hall Box

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1916.

HAVE WE AN AMERICAN CONGRESS?

Senator STONE knows very well that the President is not going "to plunge "this nation into the vortex of this "world war." The Democrats in Congress who are hostile to the President have raised that cry for their own purposes. It may be said with all confidence that Germany has no desire to add the United States to her already formidable array of enemies. We are not likely to have any more serious trouble with Germany than that which has been brought upon us through the influence of her propagandists and her sympathizers in the American Congress. By their Constitution the American people created Congress as a branch of the Government of the United States, not as an instrument to serve the purposes of Germany. Yet among the abhorrent forces now at work in Congress to obstruct the President in his policies, to prevent the expression of the country's will and bring dishonor upon the nation, that alien influence is too conspicuous for concealment. It is a monstrous anomaly, a hideous solecism, that the American Congress should be the field of a contest in which a foreign Government can display such power, or any power at all, over our national decisions. LOUIS XIV. of France once kept English Kings in his pay to shape their policies for French ends, but that was before the people either of England or of France were in control of their own affairs. It is only necessary for the American people to be informed of this invasion of the citadel of their sovereignty; they know how to rebuke the insolence of the assault and punish the collusive and the unfaithful among their own representatives.

With his mind so obviously open to the appeals of the great German element in his constituency, yet seemingly closed to considerations of national duty and honor, Senator STONE of Missouri is in no position to impute "a sort of moral treason against "the Republic" to those who are "recklessly risking their lives on armed belligerent ships." There can be no treason in the exercise of a lawful right, however unpatriotic or disloyal may appear the attempt to restrain the exercise of that right. Senator STONE arrays himself against his own Government, which in its memorandum issued on Sept. 19 defining "the general rules which this "Government will follow in dealing "with cases involving the status of "armed merchant vessels" declared that "a merchant vessel of belligerent "nationality may carry an armament "and ammunition for the sole pur-"pose of defense without acquiring "the character of a ship of war." None but a ship of war may be lawfully attacked without warning. American citizens have the full right to take passage on ships carrying armament for defense, and the President proclaimed the only possible American position when he said: "I cannot con-"sent to any abridgment of the "rights of American citizens in any "respect." The as yet unauthenticated and unattested German assertion that British armed merchant ships are under instructions to use their guns for offense is used to buttress up the argument made by Democrats in Congress against the President's policy. There is a denial of that assertion already on record. In the memorandum sent by the British Embassy to our Department of State on Sept. 9, 1914, this statement was made:

> The German Government have openly entered upon the policy of arming merchant ships as commerce destroyers, and even claim the right to carry out the process of arming and equipping such merchant ships in neutral harbors or on the high seas. It is in consequence of this that the British Admiralty has felt compelled, in accordance with the practice followed in the great wars of history, to arm a certain number of British merchant ships for self-defense only.

The right to arm merchant ships for defense has the recognition of international law, of century-old practice, of British and United States prize courts, of our own Naval War Code, and it was declared in the manual adopted by the Institute of International Law in its session at Oxford, 1913, that it is permitted to ships of peace "to use force for defense "against the attack of an enemy "ship." It is time to assert and exercise the right of attack without warning when an armed merchantman has actually used its armament for offense. An announcement of a general policy and purpose of attack upon such ships without notice lies altogether without the domain of law; it is a challenge to all neutral nations to make protest and defend their rights unless they are willing, like poltroons, to surrender them.

Existing law is clear; there can be no dispute about it. The President says in his letter to Senator STONE that "no nation, no group of nations, "has the right while war is in "progress to alter or disregard the "principles which all nations have "agreed upon in mitigation of the hor-"rors and sufferings of war." It is for an aggravation of the horrors and sufferings of war that the President's foes in Congress are contending. They would withdraw and annul our protests and demands made in the Lusitania correspondence; they counsel a cowardly surrender of rights which the President declares we cannot without dishonor permit to be abridged or denied; they encourage the great offender against the laws of justice and humanity to resume and continue the work of slaughtering innocent noncombatants. We have our plain warning of what will happen if we give our assent to the doctrine now proclaimed by Germany. Ships armed and unarmed alike will be made victims. The Lusitania was armed—perjured affidavits satisfied Germany of that; the Arabic was falsely declared to be about to ram the submarine, and the American oil ship Petrolite was fired upon in the Mediterranean under the pretense that the submarine commander mistook her for an enemy cruiser, which is like mistaking a ferryboat for a hydroaeroplane. If there be any Democratic members of Congress who conscientiously believe that there is some merit in the German position, who have been persuaded that it would be permissible for the United States alone to change the laws of nations and the rules of maritime warfare during hostilities, and who may be inclined to agree with Senator STONE that it is "a sort of moral treason against the Republic" for American citizens to exercise lawful rights in which their Government has pledged itself to protect them, we advise them to make some study of the question in its legal and moral aspects, but, above all, to read and diligently ponder the President's letter to Senator STONE.

THE CONTEST FOR A PARK.

The fight against the disfigurement of Morningside Park has been organized and will be prosecuted with energy. The Park Commissioner will give moral aid to Mr. GUTZON BORGLUM and his associates, who have applied for an injunction to restrain the Water Board from proceeding with its building until an investigation can be made into its right to build in a city park without the authority of the Municipal Art Commission and the Board of Aldermen. The statement is made in the complaint that the Park Commissioner has never given his consent to the erection of the building, although the Water Board's President has asserted that the whole matter has been discussed with the Park Commissioners "during the last five years." There has clearly been a grave misunderstanding.

The postponement to March 1 of the hearing on the "order to show cause" issued by Judge COHALAN Thursday may enable the contractors employed by the Water Board to push their work nearer to completion, but by doing so they will place themselves squarely in opposition to public sentiment. The belief that the pumping station can be built underground seems to be shared by everybody but the Water Board's engineers. That it shall be so built, if possible, is the determination of the Scenic Preservation Society, the Parks and Playgrounds Association, and many other organizations of citizens pledged to park protection.

AT VERDUN.

The Germans cannot afford a contest in attrition with the French. In that the arithmetic of time and men and matter is against them. Their hope lies in the offensive, which they have again assumed. Unless the terms have greatly changed they are swapping men at odds of five to three. The Germans give the odds in men and force the combat! That is daring. It may be desperation.

For three weeks in five or more places on a front of more than 450 miles, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, they had been feinting, or pretending, with an intensity that gave each separate thrust a look of latent enterprise; and then abruptly to the north of Verdun, on a continuous battle line of twenty-five miles, they developed an operation of apparently the first magnitude. Why here, why now? and why at all? are the questions to be answered.

Verdun is, or ought to be, the hardest point at which to smash the French line. It is the first and strongest of a line of fortified places (Verdun-Toul-Epinal-Belfort) facing the German frontier. Against the German inundation eighteen months ago Verdun held like the head of a mighty breakwater and tore great gashes in the Teutonic wave. The irreducible resistance of the French at last was on a line from Verdun to Paris, sagging dangerously to the south, but holding; and what saved it at the eastern end was Verdun. It is no longer a fortress in the old-fashioned sense, that is, a gun-furnished steel and concrete chamber on a hill top, a target for 42-centimeter shells. Instead, it might be called an intensively fortified area, lying on the great highway from Metz to Paris. The French have thought it impregnable.

Now, at this of all places, the Germans launch the weight of their new offensive. Why? Perhaps for one reason already indicated, that Verdun helped so much to save Paris eighteen months ago, and is a kind of pivotal point on which the whole western front ever since has turned. The line of battle around it has hardly changed since November, 1914, both sides adding to their strength by all the arts of war craft. One of the most interesting facts about this assault is that it had been long expected, even regarded as inevitable. The time alone was uncertain. For months past the French have observed the Germans constructing railways on a concave plan behind their lines, in order to move troops more swiftly from place to place when the great attack began. The French were not behindhand. "In the region "to the north of Verdun," said the French War Office the first day, "the "German attack, as was foreseen, de-"veloped into a very important ac-"tion, for which powerful preparations "were made." A Paris correspondent wrote: "The Germans have been mak-"ing preparations for a big stroke at "Verdun so openly during the past "month that the French had every "chance to get ready for them." So, although the terrific attack now taking place developed suddenly, it was not unforeseen. On this the French and German reports remarkably agree. "East of the Meuse River," said the German War Office on the second day, "we attacked a position which the "enemy had been fortifying for one "and a half years with all means of "fortress construction."

Evidently at Verdun the powers of offense and defense come to a kind of climax. To pitch the combat there might be, indeed, the Hobson's choice of strategy. It probably now is utterly impossible to launch an offensive with the character of pure surprise at any point on the whole western front. Preparations must be so vast that concealment is impossible. The most that can be done is to create distractions here and there, and oblige the enemy to shift forces from place to place, a game in which the advantage lies with the side that can move troops more swiftly than the other; but that is not a great advantage. It is possible, therefore, that the German strategists, unable to surprise the enemy in choice of scene, elected to hit the French line at its strongest point, to put forth the supreme effort there, on the heroic calculation that success, besides entailing the maximum of military advantage, would have a particularly depressing effect upon French morale.

The assault has already gone too far and has cost too much to be regarded as an exploit in a war of "usury." Although, by an intensive employment of artillery, the cost in human material may have been somewhat reduced, the losses nevertheless must be horrible, and they are bound to be much heavier on the German side, where the initiative is, than on the other. Obviously, the Germans are making here a fateful cast, willing, perhaps, to risk the war upon the outcome. Failure would be disastrous, in a moral if not a military sense. It would close the hope of a decision on German initiative in this theatre of war, which would mean undoubtedly in any theatre.

Why Germany, numerically weaker than her enemies, should assume the offensive at all and accept the odds that lie against that part of modern warfare, in a theatre where those odds would be their highest and the total cost heartbreaking—that is the most important question. Time to Germany undoubtedly is more precious than material. Time is more than precious. It is vital. To gain time, she went through Belgium. The longer, harder way lay past Verdun. Well, the short and easy way was no thoroughfare to Paris, and here the Germans are, after eighteen months of precious time elapsed, battering at Verdun.

TO DECREASE TAX BURDENS.

The plans of Mayor MITCHEL for the reduction of the city's burden of taxation, which there is now reason to hope will be carried out in the passage of nearly all of the proposed relief bills by the Legislature, should be materially aided by the newly organized Citizens' Committee of Sixty, which met for the first time Thursday afternoon. The membership of this tax-reduction committee is representative of nearly all elements in our citizenship. Its organization signifies that most of the residents of New York are now fully awake to the gravity of the tax situation. The Mayor maintains a cheerful attitude which is amply justified, it seems, by the recent course of events. It seems assured that the city's representatives at Albany are disposed to protect the interests of their constituents, as far as they have power to do so; and both Senator MILLS and Senator ELON R. BROWN are counted upon to support the good work.

Meanwhile the Citizens' Committee can do much to stimulate and co-ordinate public sentiment. It has begun its labors with spirit and energy, and there is talk of a public mass meeting to be attended by representatives of many organizations interested in the taxation question.

THE SMILER WITH THE KNIFE.

Mr. BRYAN concludes an editorial article in the February Commoner on "The Duty of a Friend" with this edifying hortation and quotation:

> Remember, "you must act in your "friend's interest whether it pleases "him or not. The object of love is to "serve, not to win."

Mr. BRYAN loves Mr. WILSON so much that he is doing and has been doing everything in his power to embarrass his Administration, to defeat his cardinal policies, to prevent, if possible, his re-election. It is in his friend's interest that in this same Commoner he describes, with his wonted honesty and truth, the President's attitude on preparedness:

> He therefore brings the country face to face with a new proposition: Do you want war? If the people give a favorable response to the President's request for an increase in the army and navy, will he not construe their support as a command from them to proceed to the use of force?

Mr. BRYAN's subscribers and subscription hunters are working and being worked in Mr. BRYAN's interest. "Would vote for BRYAN on his peace policies alone," cries one. Another, who has collected thirteen subscriptions for "that matchless states-"man, WILLIAM J. BRYAN, who has "no equal in our country and per-"haps none in the world," voted for WILSON, but will not do it again if Mr. WILSON "is instrumental in "fastening on this country the curse "of militarism." And the friendly Mr. BRYAN, whose candid soul is above personal motives, is trying to persuade his flock of gulls that Mr. WILSON is trying to fasten the Curse of Militarism, successor to the Curse of Gold, withdrawn, upon the country which has thrice refused to be ruled by the matchless statesman and friend.

Mr. BRYAN's new declaration of friendship and love came just at the moment when, by his direct inspiration, the anti-Wilsonites and anti-Americans in Congress were on the edge of a revolt, suppressed for the time, but not robbed by its impotence, or the brave Americanism of Mr. WILSON, of its malignant purpose. Senator GORE of Oklahoma admits that he talked with Mr. BRYAN in January about warning Americans not to travel on armed liners, a counsel of cowardice that has been given again and again by the matchless statesman. From his Florida villa yesterday he telegraphed it to the faithful in Congress. The pro-German insurrection in Congress is largely the fruit of Mr. BRYAN's work and he is openly in charge. Ever since Dr. DUMBA's confidant left the Department of State, an escape that had long been expected and predicted; left it amid a chorus of guffaws where he had looked for plaudits, he has plotted mischief. The explosion in Congress is in great part the effect of his mines. Under the pretense of continuing friendship for and unaltered personal relations with Mr. WILSON he has carried on a propaganda against him. He has been the nucleus of opposition to him. Unctuously protesting friendship for the man and resistance to certain of his policies, he has created and fomented hostility to him. He has supported him, in short, as faithfully and loyally as he supported CHAMP CLARK at the Baltimore Convention. He cannot forgive Mr. WILSON for the unpardonable crime of having been elected President.

There are two Mr. BRYANS, one of legend, one of pitiless fact. He has appeared on so many platforms, uttering amiably excellent, pious sentiments; he has spoken and written so many miles of platitudinous morality; he is so engaging a smatterer, discoursing interminably in the voice that won him his first nomination for President; he is so absolutely average in mind and attainment; he has insisted so long on his devotion to the people, that the fable has recreated him. He means well. He is unselfish. He is a martyr to his principles, and so on. The Mr. BRYAN of politics is a different creature. Named for President by a convention charmed by the only voice that could make itself heard, he has treated the Democratic Party ever since 1896 as his chattel, his servant, his milch cow. In 1900 he dragged it again to hopeless defeat. He did lip-service in the Parker campaign of 1904. He lugged the patient chattel to another beating in 1908. In 1912 he tried to dominate the Baltimore Convention. He sacrificed CHAMP CLARK. If unprejudiced observers of his manoeuvrings did not misjudge him, he hoped, he expected, to be named himself. Not till the last moment were the Democrats, who like to win an election occasionally, relieved from the apprehension that the old Incubus was to ride the Democracy again. Urged again and again to unite the party by a speech of withdrawal, he had refused.

He has never forgiven WOODROW WILSON. He cannot bear the sight of a Democrat in the White House. The Democratic Party exists for the sake of nominating WILLIAM J. BRYAN for President. No other candidate can have his support. He deserted and betrayed Mr. WILSON, as everybody who knows the real BRYAN knew he would. He is now doing his poor best to wreck Mr. WILSON's Administration, and in that task he does not shun partnership with the enemies and the dishonorers of his country. What are the rights of Americans? What is American honor? Anything to beat WILSON! BRYAN or nothing! Mr. BRYAN loves Mr. WILSON so that to "serve" him he plants the snickersnee in his bowels. "Remember, 'you "'must act in your friend's interest, "'whether it pleases him or not.'"

The retirement from the Presidency of the Legal Aid Society of Mr. ARTHUR VON BRIESEN is unfortunate. He has been, for more than a quarter of a century, of great service to the community in the position from which he has now resigned because he feels that his German name and his avowed sympathy with the German cause have recently been detrimental to the society's development. Subscriptions have decreased in the last year or so, but there may be other causes for that than the President's German sympathies. There has been a large increase in the demands upon the purses of the people who have supported the Legal Aid Society in the past. There is no question of the zeal, efficiency, and economy of Mr. VON BRIESEN's administration of its affairs. It will not be easy to find a successor who can equal his record.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A War Book in Many Ways Notable.

If any apprehensions were excited when a professor in one of the country's greatest educational institutions proclaimed, the other day, that he was "done with patriotism," and by implication advised his classroom hearers to make the same renunciation, those apprehensions will be mitigated if not altogether allayed by reading "The World Decision," a book by a college professor of quite another sort.

Mr. ROBERT HERRICK is not "done with patriotism." It is a quality or function of the human mind concerning which he was able to get, while in Europe since the war began, an understanding so clear, an appreciation so high, that what he has to say about it will be read with mental and spiritual refreshment by all in whom still lingers the old belief that love of country is neither a vice nor a weakness.

Mr. HERRICK was in Italy just before and after war against Austria was declared, and the first section of his book is devoted to telling how and why that momentous decision was reached. His statements on the subject are enlightening, especially to those of us who have thought or suspected that Italy's motives were of somewhat sordid sort, but the chief interest and value of the book lie in the parts wherein are recorded observations made in France during a stay of several months, in the course of which the author's opportunities for studying the French people and the effects upon them of the war seem to have been as exceptional as was his ability to describe what he saw and felt there.

With all of Mr. HERRICK's opinions and conclusions by no means every American need or should agree. This is especially true when he deals with his own countrymen and with the Federal Administration. But it is quite possible to charge him with exaggeration or to convict him of error, in these directions, and still gratefully to recognize the eloquence and insight with which he deals with France in arms. Rarely has a country or its people been eulogized like this, and it is Mr. HERRICK's happy fortune that he can express his emotions fully without departing from the fixed standards of literary carefulness and propriety. For this book, unlike the vast majority of those produced by and since the war, is literature and will live—a fact which may well give cause for serious thought to some millions of Europeans and to our own pacifists.

At Least They Now Know More.

That the Ford expedition to Europe was not as completely without profitable results as certain harsh critics have charged is a fact needing no other proof than the evidence which some of the returning pilgrims are giving that they learned something about the war while they were abroad.

That most of them were quite without knowledge of that sort when they started and for some time thereafter has been made plain—amusingly or pathetically plain, according to the point of view—by the reports of their proceedings on shipboard and after landing that have come to their more or less interested fellow-citizens. Indeed, it had been assumed by many that they were constitutionally and temperamentally incapable of acquiring such information. But the assumption was hasty.

Judge BEN LINDSEY, who can fairly claim to be a representative Fordian, comes home convinced and confessing that present efforts for peace are untimely and hopeless, and he sees nothing better for his late host and bill-payer to do with abounding wealth than to spend it in saving the lives of the now helpless and unhelped war orphans. And most encouraging of his confidential revelations to the reporters is his statement that "close observation has greatly changed my opinions on the situation in Europe, and most of the other delegates have had similar changes of view."

Just why the Judge and his associated excursionists had to go their bickering way so many thousands of expensive miles to discover the obvious and glaring impertinence of their mission remains as yet a mystery. The explanation that they yielded to the temptation of a free trip to Europe is too simple and too cynical to be credited by the judicious. Some of them may have been mere junketers, but the majority were of a different sort—amiable self-deceivers, probably, like Mr. FORD himself, or unamiable ones, unlike him.

At any rate, they added something to the gayety of nations, and that's an achievement, these days.

A Senator Should Be Careful.

One hardly knows whether to smile or frown on coming to the expression "balled up" in the letter written by Senator STONE to President WILSON. The circumstances, on the one hand, that led to this correspondence between the highest of our officials and one whose title and position are, or ought to be, of closely approaching elevation, demanded from the one writer as from the other a studious attempt to give every word used a special dignity and seriousness. It would be easy to prove, impossible not to feel, that "balled up" does not meet the requirements of the occasion or of the situation. And on the other hand there is, of course, nothing much against it except its homely colloquialism, and certainly it is expressive enough to anybody who has seen, as most of us have who live or visit north of Mason and Dixon's line, horses embarrassed by the accumulation on their feet of wet snow compacted into ice as they travel through it.

Judged abstractly, the metaphor holds its own, or should, with many another, recognized or concealed, to be found in stately and sober communications between most Eminent Personages. But, in language, "should be" and "is" are unrelated terms, and usage is the only determinative of propriety, taste, and rightness.

Perhaps the trouble with "balled up" for such employment as the Missouri statesman gave it lies in the fact that the animal who has suffered this extension and magnification of his extremities never gets the sympathy or consideration he deserves. He is an amusing spectacle in his awkward flounderings, not a pathetic one, and the too natural impulse of observers not immediately and personally interested in him as a motive power or piece of property is more to laugh than to help. Certainly the President wouldn't speak, and still less write, of himself as "balled up" or likely to be. Instinct would teach him to seek another similitude for incumbrances actual or potential—for one less picturesque, perhaps, but one not marked by the quality of careless levity.

The Senator's letter must have been written with a view to the possibility to its publication and its careful scanning by no small fraction of a hundred million people. For that, if for no other reason, he should have subjected his "copy" to laborious editing before he sent it out. Thereby would he have eliminated "balled up" as well as avoided that prosecution by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Infinitives to which he is now liable.

FAIR DRAMATIC CRITICISM.

Public Confidence the Test—Must New Yorkers Look Elsewhere?

From The New York Tribune.

Doubtless the decision of the Court of Appeals that a theatre manager may exclude a dramatic critic from his establishment whenever it seems good to him is pleasing to the Shuberts, whose victory it is. This is a legal victory, however, rather than a practical one. The longer it is examined, the less pleasing it is likely to seem.

The only ground on which this right of exclusion would ever be exercised would be that of unfair criticism. Now, the public is quite intelligent and experienced enough to know that no newspaper would tolerate a critic whose writings were habitually unfair. The reading public, so far as the newspapers can discover, has quite as much trust in their efforts to provide accurate news and fair comment as it has in the professional policy and ethics of theatrical managers. Inevitably, therefore, whenever a critic is thrown out, the public will balance the newspaper's reputation against the theatrical manager's.

The manager who avails himself of this relief to his feelings more than once or twice is only too likely to build up a reputation for being unable to stand any kind of criticism, or for presenting plays so bad that he is willing to run any risk to minimize unfavorable mention of them. Either way, he will hurt himself more than he can possibly hurt the critic or the newspaper. The public has no use for the soft pedal where it deems its own interests affected.

Must We Look to the "Provinces"?

From The Baltimore Sun.

Why shouldn't the astute business men who run the New York play-factories establish a board of censors? There's no law to stop them, since the Court of Appeals has decided that a manager may exclude from his theatre any critic whose opinion does not please him. If critics are pests, why not have the press agent write up the "notices" and send them to THE TIMES, The World, or The Herald? If dramatic criticism in Gotham is to be made a joke, why not put it on the comic page?

Time was when the benighted "provinces" looked to the New York critics for light and leading. William Winter, Acton Davies, Metcalfe, Klauber, "Alan Dale," and others each had his audience and following. They stood for something. They might have been too severe at times, but readers believed they gave real judgments, honest opinions. Perhaps one reason for the bemoaned "decline of the drama," for poor houses in New York, as well as in "the provinces," is that people generally have lost confidence in New York's "verdict." So many worthless productions have been heralded as "Broadway successes" that the theatregoers of other cities are no longer dazzled by the "white lights." That confidence will not be restored by the exclusion of honest critics from Broadway theatres.

Every person who goes to a "show" is a critic. He has his own opinion, and as a rule expresses it pretty freely. How are the managers going to censor the critics in the parquet and the balcony, not to speak of the few boys who still roost near the roof in the lonely "gallery"?

In common with most of the towns in "the provinces," Baltimore is, happily, free to express its own opinions, either in the newspapers or by word of mouth. But who can picture the humiliation of the New Yorker if he has to look to Newark, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Chicago for unbiased dramatic criticism? "It is to laugh."

The Public's Interest.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The New York Court of Appeals has held that a theatrical manager may exclude any critic whose notices of his play do not suit him. But the decision is not likely to be of any real value to the managers. The public's estimate of the notices or plays will be very considerably affected if it shall come to be understood that the notices have got to be favorable or the writers will be excluded from the places of entertainment.

Glad to Be Outside New York.

From The Boston Traveler.

The Court of Appeals in New York State has ruled that a theatrical manager may exclude from his theatre a dramatic critic, or any other human being whom he does not desire to have in his theatre, for any reason except that of race, creed, or color. * * * A dramatic critic who, facing such a condition, should write only from the standpoint of one who does not desire to be barred from a theatre would not be highly useful to his employers or enlightening to the public whom he is supposed to serve.

Happily, that is New York and not Massachusetts.

For a New Theatre Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is no law on our statute books which gives the right to any man to go to the theatre and to give an intelligent criticism of the merits and demerits of a play, it is about time that the necessary action was taken to see that such a law is enacted by appealing to the defenders of the truth who represent the people at Albany.

E. J. ROBERTS.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A theatre, in making an effort to attract and please a public, necessarily solicits criticism; yet, in effect, the decision of the Court of Appeals prescribes that the manager of a theatre punish his audience if he fail to please it. The tacit criticism of an auditor who resolves not to go to the same theatre a second time cannot be less severe than published criticism of the same play by a professional and accepted critic, and do the Shuberts believe for one-half second that in their audience Mr. Woollcott's was the only critical mind that formed such adverse opinion as they resent so hotly?

W. BROOKMAN PFISTER.

New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

WOULD JOIN AMERICA.

Natives of Danish West Indies Have Shown Their Strong Feeling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dispatch about the possible offer of sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States in THE TIMES of Feb. 21 gives the impression that the annexation is sought rather by the Danish planters on the islands than by the native negroes. At least, the article mentions the pamphlet of M. Hageman, a wealthy planter, and says nothing of the feeling of the natives. Since there is scarcely one Dane to one thousand natives, it is important to know how they feel.

In point of fact the natives have wanted to be allied with the United States for fifty years. In 1868, when negotiations for the sale of the islands to the United States were nearly completed, the question was put to a popular vote. The inhabitants remember the day of the voting as the greatest holiday in the history of the islands. Guns were fired and all the church bells were rung. The negroes marched to the polls cheering and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner." The American flag was displayed on all sides. There were only twenty-two votes against it in St. Thomas and none in St. John. It was said at the time that there never was a national conquest so proud and peaceful.

The conquest was never accomplished, because the bill for the purchase was not allowed to come out of committee before the Senate. The Danes at home felt hurt, and the inhabitants of the islands could not forgive it. Frederick A. Ober, traveler and author, says that the American visitor today must not be surprised if he is greeted somewhat sourly. "The people see prosperity in an alliance with the United States, and know that it means their salvation. They are provoked because the Yankees will not come to their rescue."

The natives have heard of the prosperity and happiness of Porto Rico, which is within sight of the hills of St. Thomas, and they long to come under the same rule. The fact that the United States is close at hand, whereas Denmark is four thousand miles away, and that they speak English, although the islands have been under Danish rule since 1666, except for eight years between 1807-15, draws them toward the United States.

The editor of the St. Thomas newspaper, which appears both in English and Danish, expressed the longing of his fellows when he said in an editorial article last Summer: "Why hasn't the Panama Canal meant more to us? Why do the United States battleships always sail past St. Thomas?"

ISABEL FOSTER.

New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

The Peril in Yielding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The country has rarely had a fitter opportunity to take sides in the cause of real statesmanship versus specious statesmanship than now. The President's letter to Senator Stone is a document in constructive Americanism that will rank with the greatest letters of history. The stand that he has taken is as sure to be vindicated by time and experience as the Declaration of Independence.

It is not merely an interpretation of a point in international law, but an appraisal of the American spirit in terms of its finest achievement and of its richest promise. To surrender the point at issue would not merely tie the hands of the President but would sterilize every effort that we may make to maintain a position of national honor or to exercise the high function of international arbiter.

Not an American life would be saved by the contemplated warning, but many American lives would be imperiled in after years by the policy of impotence to which we would have given a seeming national sanction and which those who come after us would have to abrogate or redeem.

C. ALPHONSO SMITH.

University, Va., Feb. 25, 1916.

Miss Mears's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As architects for the Wisconsin State Capitol Building, we feel it our duty to correct an error which appeared in THE TIMES this morning on the death of Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, the well-known Wisconsin sculptress. In the article you state that her statue, "The Genius of Wisconsin," (which was one of her earliest works,) "attracted wide attention when it was placed on the dome of the Wisconsin Capitol." The statue on the dome of the Wisconsin Capitol is by Daniel Chester French, and represents "The Spirit of Wisconsin." Before Mr. French was appointed Miss Mears had made some preliminary studies for this figure.

GEORGE B. POST & SONS.

New York, Feb. 18, 1916.

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the comments of "L. P. S." published in last Sunday's TIMES in relation to our national air. "L. P. S." is correct in his statement that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is recognized officially by the Government as the national air. However, it has never been legally declared the national anthem, in view of which I have introduced at this session of Congress H. R. 437, to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States of America.

MURRAY HULBERT.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1916.

Flies from Riker's Island.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no question that the Riker's Island dumping ground is now and has been for years past a notorious breeding place for flies, which are a menace to the health of our people living north of the Harlem River. The proposal to increase this nuisance should be opposed by the Department of Health. The American public is a long-suffering public, and nowhere more so than in New York City.

EDWARD H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

Dealing with Turkey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who protests against the President's warning to the Turkish Government in regard to the Armenian massacres should repair to the nearest library shelf and find out for himself that Turkey never enjoyed the status of a civilized nation, and hence the capitulations.

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.

New York, Feb. 22, 1916.

QUITTING TIME.

I used to watch the clock in boyhood days
And yearn to leave my tasks for storied ways—
To join brave knights' adventuring sublime.
It seemed so long to wait for quitting time!

The years swung by, and, swayed by hope and zest,
It seemed each hour's living was the best—
A moment clipped from happiness a crime.
I never stopped to think of quitting time!

But now, I watch the hours' dragging hand,
And, taught—at last—I feel and understand:
Hot youth is gone! Past manhood's eager prime,
I've nought to do but wait for quitting time!

OSCAR C. A. CHILD.

ART NOTES.

Screens by Koyetzu and Bakst Paintings on Exhibition.

At the Arden Galleries is an exhibition of screens by Koyetzu, a painter who created one of the Japanese schools of art, drawing directly with color in place of filling in an ink outline, and combining delicacy with spiritual force. He painted fans as well as screens, and on this series of screens the fans signed by him are of his original design. As every one knows, the fan in Japan has special ceremonial significance and no skill is too great to serve in its decoration. The lovely, sprightly, and dainty designs, the richness of the embossed gold, the soft harmony of the colors in these Koyetzu fans speak in no uncertain accents of the quality of the art lavished on them. Two of the screens depict landscapes, a cornfield as seen by day and again in the moonlight. These are the boldest in design of the entire group and rich in emotional color. The screens are lent by private owners who never before have shown them, and the chance of seeing Japanese painting on this level of importance should not be neglected by any student of art. The exhibition will continue for ten days and will be succeeded by another of the works of Koyetzu and his pupils.

Bakst at His Best.

At the Scott & Fowles Galleries is a truly superb exhibition of paintings and drawings by Bakst. In the first gallery are several large paintings, that representing ancient terror (Terror Antiquus) the most imposing and in some respects the most beautiful. The lightning flashes through a splendid sky that is neither blue nor brown nor green nor purple, but has the muffled echoes of all these colors in its depths. In the foreground is the figure of Aphrodite clasping to her breast a blue dove. In the background is a little city with crowds of tiny people praying to their gods. The symbols, &c., are explained in the catalogue. What interests the art student is the beauty of the color harmony and the weaving of the many parts of the composition into one whole and indivisible impression, a feat not always accomplished so successfully by this very uneven genius. The "décor" of a reptile green landscape melting into trees as blue as night and balanced by a gray of peculiar purity in the sky is perhaps the best color thing in the group, although another décor of ivories and orange browns is in a more human and lovable vein. It is not for his color that we must praise Bakst at such an exhibition, however. Such an exhibition tells us almost nothing of his color, although one gasps at the resources of his fierce palette. It is not possible to see the uses to which he puts these resources except on the stage itself, where the movement and lighting change everything with just the changes he foresaw and intended.

But what meets the eye most appealingly in the individual examples of his figure work is the passion with which he has interrogated subtleties of form with only his straightforward pencil in his hand. Here is a dusky bare-backed figure on which the muscles ripple from shoulder and neck in perfect rhythms. Here is a nude girl with head thrown back on a pillow and the intricacies of the throat and chest in this foreshortened view solved in a magisterial fashion. It must be said to Bakst's honor that he never is tender or witty at the expense of vitality. His loveliest ladies and his ugliest alike have the essentials of life in their long feet and distorted frames. He is a serious student of the human figure and this is what most impresses one in his exhibition.

Young Decorators to Compete.

The Society of the Friends of the Young Artists announces the theme selected for the competition to be opened to young decorators. It will be the decoration of a ceiling for a private library 22 by 28 feet. The sketches are to be 15 by 18 inches and must be made in pure aquarelle, no white paint or chalk or crayon to be used on them. Any style, antique, renaissance, or modern, may be followed, but the design should preferably be simple and not too wide. The sketches will be received at C. S. Pietro's studio on April 4 and 5 and the exhibition will open on April 17 at Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio. A first prize of $200 is offered by Otto H. Kahn, a second prize of $150 by the Society of the Friends of the Young Artists, and a third of $100 by J. Stuart Blackton. There are ten prizes of $25 each offered by Mrs. H. P. Whitney.

Dreams of Conquest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henry is right. With the air rifle of former years, now reposing peacefully in the attic, did I have thoughts of conquest? No, emphatically no!

But suppose, incited by the armament of foreign nations, I secured for myself a sword, a rifle, and a revolver. Instantly dreams of imperialistic might, power, and autocratic authority would sweep over me, and on some pretext or other I would sally forth on my merciless march to:

1. Annihilate the rich mine owner and seize his gold.

2. Carry off as a prize of war the attractive young lady who lives in the apartment opposite. (the one with the fox furs, the lisere black hat, and the white boots—you know the one I mean.)

3. Demand tribute from the motherly old lady down the street, (maybe a preparedness or a requisition of some home-made mince pies.)

4. Condemn to slavery the youngster who pounds the door knocker and runs away to return later with a tic-tac for the window.

5. Quarter myself at the best hotel in the neighborhood, and under penalty of death force the restaurant owner to provide for my army (i. e., me) sustenance such as filet mignon, rare, or chicken a la king, as often as I (that is, my army) demanded it.

6. Proclaim myself King of the territory and extend my domains until I found some stronger power—say, a Commodore of a yacht club armed with great batteries of saluting

MISS A. A. CAMBELL, BRIDE AT BILTMORE

Her Mother Gives Her in Marriage to Carol W. Alton of Chicago.

THREE BRIDAL ATTENDANTS

Gowned Alike in Orchid-Colored Taffeta, with Large Leghorn Hats —Rev. N. A. Seagle Officiates.

The wedding of Miss Abigail A. Cambell, daughter of Mrs. Alexander D. Cambell of 131 Riverside Drive and the late Mr. Cambell, and Carol W. Alton of Chicago took place yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, officiated. Owing to mourning, only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and chiffon trimmed with pearl embroidery, with a Court train. Her veil was of tulle, and she carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Jeannette Pardonner of New Orleans, La., acted as maid of honor, and Mrs. Thomas A. Potter and Miss Bernice Joralmon were the other attendants. They were gowned alike in orchid-colored taffeta, with large leghorn hats topped with orchid-shaded tulle and pink roses. Each carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses.

Greeman Canda of Brooklyn was best man, and the ushers were Hamilton Salmon, Jr., Robert P. Clarks, Ripley Quinby, T. Howe Nimmick, and Bevis Longstreath.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton will make their home in Chicago. The bride made her début several years ago. The couple's engagement was announced last April.

MRS. ASTOR IN PAPER CHASE

Finishes Among the First at Aiken —A Throng at Tea.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 25.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor was among the first in at the finish at the first of a series of paper chases that was given here this season. The meet was at Calico Cottage, the Dolan place, and afterward the party was entertained at luncheon by Miss Rose Dolan. Others in at the finish included Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, the Misses Josephine Osborne, Anita Strawbridge, Eugenie May Ladenburg, and Dorothy Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Thomas Hitchcock, and Horace Hare.

The largest tea throng of the week that assembled at the Palmetto Golf Club, where Mrs. Alexander M. Biddle was the hostess, welcomed the huge logs that burned brightly in the big open fireplaces and the big living room in the clubhouse seemed the only place today where society tarried long. The sudden drop in the temperature brought out heavy fur wraps and furs.

All the golfers will participate tomorrow in a graveyard tournament to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson. Mr. Thompson is expected in on the noon train from New York, where he has been for the last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, who are in Palm Beach, are expected to return here next week to join Mr. Brown's sister, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, who is leaving Sunday for Philadelphia and returning Monday next.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Delancey Kountze of New York are arriving here next week to visit Mr. and Mrs. John Magee.

MRS. F. PETERSON IS HOSTESS.

Gives a Luncheon at Colony Club for Her Daughter Frederika.

Mrs. Frederick Peterson of 535 Park Avenue gave a luncheon of sixty covers yesterday at the new Colony Club for her daughter, Miss Frederika Peterson. The guests included a number of this Winter's débutantes.

Among those present were the Misses Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Charlotte Platt, Constance Peabody, Marie Thayer, Maud Kahn, Grace Franklin, Florence Lincoln, Flora McAlpin, Florence Colgate, Eugenie Rand, Eunice Clapp, Emily Ford, Christina Nichols, Constance Moore, Roxana Bowen, Julia Gilbert, Elisabeth Kirlin, Gladys Fries, Janet Adriance, Louise Stockton Horner, Lucy Lord, Theodora Benham, Vera de Ropp, Vera A. H. Cravath, Mrs. W. Douglas Gibbon, and Mrs. John Thatcher.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT

known to art collectors and connoisseurs as one of the greatest rug experts of his time,

ANNOUNCES

a most remarkable sale of rare Oriental and Chinese Rugs.

Because of a readjustment of business relations, these superb rugs are offered at material reductions.

Windsor Arcade, 309 5th Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALPHA DELTA PHI DANCE.

Many Gayeties Accompany Yale Chapter's Ball at Sherry's.

The Yale Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity gave a dance last night at Sherry's, which was attended by many persons prominent in society here and New Haven. Those from the university town arrived here in a special car in time for a dance given by Dr. and Mrs. Robert Cunningham Myles at 875 Park Avenue, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Before the Chapter dance, which began at 10:30 o'clock, dinners were given by Mrs. Joseph D. Nagel of 106 East Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Sidney Z. Mitchell of 246 West End Avenue, and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, all of whom acted as patronesses for the dance.

At the dance, for which music was furnished by Franzen's Orchestra, supper was served in the Tapestry Room, where the Hawaiian Orchestra from the Biltmore Hotel played. Shortly after midnight a flashlight picture was taken. Following supper silver picture frames were given out as favors. The dance lasted until 3:30 A. M., when breakfast was served.

The committee in charge of the affair was composed of Beverly E. Myles, Chairman; Sidney A. Mitchell, and Joseph D. Nagel, Jr.

Among the guests were:

Misses Grace Bennett, Roslyn Byrnes, Ruth Callendar, July Collins, Erma Crooker, Dorothy Chisholm, Gwendolyn Dent, Madelaine Gibson, Josephine Halliburton, Marguerite Kalt, Thelma Martins, Clara McConnell, Helen McNulty, Ella Nelson, Katharine Nagel, Nancy Offutt, Frederika Peterson, Madelaine Randall, Elizabeth Rose, Mary Scott, Frances Soliday, Vera Steele, Margaret Simmons, Glory Thomas, Marie Thayer, Sibyl Walker, and Baroness de Ropp.

Messrs. Kirby Atterbury, William M. Bowden, Edward W. Emerson, Charles A. Fagan, William H. Gardner, William H. Gurney, John Gibb, William Kallman, Robert E. Lee, Charles T. Lewis, Laurence H. Lloyd, Allen McLane, John H. McLennan, Sidney Trowbridge Miller, Dean C. Paul, Hoyt C. Perry, Philip L. Rose, Ernest F. Russell, James M. Smythington, John Smith, Jr., H. Washburn, Richard J. White, Howard O. Wood, Jr., Edward R. Bartlett, Robert N. Byrne, Thomas J. Charlton, Hamilton P. Clawson, C. Roberts Coxe, William N. Ely, Francis S. Gaines, I. Collier Gifford, William M. Goss, Frederick J. Grant, Louis S. Hardin, Jarvis J. Offutt, John W. Overton, Hugh Scott, Charles C. Shepard, Dumares Spencer, Louis Bennett, Robert H. Stewart, Jr., Henry Linsley, George H. Stillman, Heaton I. Treadway, Herman L. Underhill, John L. Weeter, Frederick K. Weyerhouser, Harold Watson, Clinton D. Backus, Philip Barry, Fritz Bucholtz, Edwin W. Davis, John C. Farrar, Newell Garfield, Carroll Gilger, Sidney Z. Mitchell, Leslie McNaughton, Beverly R. Myles, Joseph D. Nagel, Thomas A. Robinson, Ely S. Alyards, Donald H. Sage, H. Schmidt, Grant Simmons, Robert Thompson, and Paul Townsend.

STUDIO PARTY IS MERRY.

Mayor Mitchel Among Guests at Miss Sterner's "Gothic Back Yard."

Miss Maud Sterner, her brother, Frederick J. Sterner, and Bertram de N. Cruger, Francis W. Crowninshield and Henry G. Gray, acting together as hostess and hosts in Miss Sterner's studio home, 154 East Sixty-third Street, gave last evening what they termed a "Gothic Back Yard Party," but which, owing to the weather, was confined to the house interior.

The guests were asked for 9:30, and there was no set program; but various guests demonstrated their ability to do "stunts," sing, and otherwise add to the general gayety. There was also general dancing and a midnight supper, and the latter, despite the fact that the invitations sent out included the hint that "as eggs are 60 cens a dozen, the courtesy of a reply is requested," was generous and included sausage and other homely articles of food.

The guests included Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mrs. John Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Phyllis Langhorne, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Walter James and Mrs. James, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Knapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, Baron and Baroness Huard, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Condé Nast, Dr. George Draper and Mrs. Draper, the Misses Mabel Choate, Edith Mortimer, Eleanor Lamson, Marjorie Curtis, Audrey Osborn, and Mercedes de Acosta.

MISS THAW'S WEDDING.

Ceremony with Lieut. Scott B. Macfarlane to be Held on April 28.

The wedding of Miss Barbara Thaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw, and Lieutenant Scott B. Macfarlane, U. S. N., is to take place on April 28 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Lieutenant Macfarlane is attached to the Oklahoma, now on temporary duty at the torpedo station at Newport, where he gave a dinner last night on the Constellation.

Miss Thaw is a sister of Miss Beatrice Thaw, who married the Marquis Francesco Theodoil, and of Miss Katharine B. Thaw. Her engagement was announced last October.

No plans have been announced for the wedding as yet, except that Lieutenant Alger H. Dresel, U. S. N., is to act as best man.

Poor-Lane Wedding Today.

Miss Alice L. Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Van Zandt Lane of 24 West Forty-ninth Street and Walter T. Poor of Morristown, N. J., will be married at noon today at the residence of the bride's parents. The Rev. Howard T. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation is to perform the ceremony. The wedding is to be a quiet one owing to a recent death in the bride's family.

Teachers College Sophomore Dance.

The Sophomore Dance of the Teachers College, Columbia University, was held last night in the Thompson Gymnasium. More than 200 guests attended. The gymnasium was decorated in black and white. The committee in charge consisted of Miss Josephine Cramer, Chairman, and the Misses Josephine Stull, Marion Ballou, and Molly Sherman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mass Meeting Sunday Evening

Shall the Babies of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Poland STARVE FOR want of MILK?

A Public Meeting Will Be Held in

CASINO THEATRE Corner Broadway and 39th Street

Sunday Evening, Feb. 27, at 8.15 o'Clock

SPEAKERS:

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY who has just returned from Germany after a personal investigation of milk conditions. His story will thrill every human heart.

CONGRESSMAN EMERSON whose resolution to save the babies is now before Congress.

PROF. C. W. LARSON who made the report that convinced President Wilson of the need of action.

DR. EDMUND von MACH Executive Chairman of Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments.

Everybody who loves babies will be welcome.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CRISIS, SAYS BUTLER DIVIDES AMERICANS

Columbia's President Tells Bankers No Man Now Knows the Country's Ideals.

ELLIOTT ON R. R. VALUATION

New Haven Head Not Sure It Would Not Be Better to Spend the Millions on Betterments.

Hamilton's writings in the Federalist, Webster's reply to Hayne, and Lincoln's Gettysburg address and second inaugural were held up last night before seven hundred representatives of trust companies of the United States, members of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, at their annual dinner at the Waldorf as the crystallization of the essential ideals of Americanism of the past, a message which Americans could give to the world in the present crisis, and a foundation for the foreign policy of the republic.

The speaker was President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, who viewed with alarm the uncertainty and division of the American people today, while he pointed with pride to the fathers—Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Marshall, and Lincoln.

"We cannot help seeing in each warring nation," said Dr. Butler, "a substantial unity of spirit and purpose, an overwhelming zeal, and devotion to principle, be that principle right or wrong. But in America we are confronted by discordant counsel, clamorous voices at war with each other, incentive and incitement to dislike and to hate.

"All over the land there is a feeling of uncertainty as to what our hundred million Americans really stand for and believe.

"The war has put to the test the temper of the peoples engaged, and it is putting the temper of the American people to a test that we must meet if we are to preserve our national self-respect and unity and go forward with any measure of influence and authority in the generation to come; for the essence of nationality is community of spirit and purpose when put to the test by a great moral issue.

"Our fathers knew what Americanism meant. Are we sure we know now? Is there no voice, can we find no heart today to repeat for us the stupendous service of those great men who built the republic; to gather up as did Hamilton, Webster, and Lincoln all these threads of policy and purpose, and so state them that they make a creed for a twentieth century confident, united, progressive American republic?

"We have passed through two national eras—the first, when we were finding ourselves, settling the continent, building a nation; the second, when the civil war, when questions of internal policy, economics, and business were forced upon us. Lately we have entered upon a third era and are faced with the question of teh international relations and policy of a Democratic Government.

"The great problem of the people of the United States today is to find in soberness, fairness, and wisdom the answers to those questions of international policy, for they affect the individual welfare of every American and the future and welfare of this country.

"We must rise above the jingle of coin in our ears. Why should not the message of Mr. Hamilton's fathers give the Republic be our message to the warring world and the foundation of the foreign policy of America? It is our duty and opportunity to learn again what Americanism means, to hold it up as an ideal to the other nations of the world."

The operation of the law adopted in 1913 for the Federal valuation of railroads was discussed by Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven. Mr. Elliott said the valuation would cost the New Haven $500,000, and that it was likely that the total cost to all the railroads would be anywhere from thirty-five to fifty millions, besides an expense to the Government that would not be less than $15,000,000. It probably would take at least four years from the 1st of January last; and Mr. Elliott expressed doubt as to the propriety of engaging in that work instead of spending the money in improvements, particularly as nobody seemed to know whether the valuation was to furnish a basis for rate making, for adjusting taxes, for a possible taking over of the roads by the Government, or for a sound establishment of credit. However, since the law had been created, the work must be done.

"Recently there have developed two schools of thought," said Mr. Elliott. "One says that the country, having encouraged private investment, should allow some return on increased values, even if growth of population has in part produced them. To do therwise without compensation to investors seems to me a violation of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Perhaps, after this valuation is settled the country could warn investors that hereafter there would be no profit in increment, and that would be fair warning."

Various factors in rulemaking were discussed by Mr Elliott, who thought that value was only one of a considerable number. "With the present difficulties confronting the railways," he said, "the valuation cannot be completed too soon. And many of us in the railway service believe that when the valuation is completed it will show that American railways generally are worth more than the par value of their securities, whatever inflation there may have been in some properties in times past.

"Agriculture and banking as such are not condemned for the failures of some men engaged in them. Why should the railroads be condemned? If we have an Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate disputes over rates, why could we not have an Interstate Wage Commission to adjust disputes over wages?

"But, standing as I do in the shadow and shock of a tragedy on a railroad in which I am one of 36,000 men striving under difficult conditions to furnish adequate and safe transportation to millions of people, I may be unduly impressed by the problem and the great responsibility of railway owners, officers, employes, the Government iself, and the public to do all in their power to solve quickly the problem of handling these matters for the best interests of all."

John H. Mason, Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, and President of the trust company section, was Chairman of the meeting.

A Theatre Party for Miss Parsons.

Mrs. Charles G. Peters entertained last evening for her niece, Miss Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, with a party to the play, followed by a supper at Sherry's and dancing in the tapestry suite. There were about forty guests for the theatre, and a few more came for supper and dancing.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

A BUSY man doesn't like to have his particular problem lost sight of in the routine of a bank's system. He wants personal attention, helpful counsel, intelligent interest. These are the fundamentals of this bank's service.

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(Opposite Madison Square)

BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

PUMP HOUSE SUIT DELAYED.

Gutzon Borglum's Action Adjourned at Corporation Counsel's Request.

The hearing in the taxpayers's suit brought by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, to get an injunction against the Board of Water Supply preventing it from building a permanent structure for a pumpingstation in Morningside Park, was adjourned to March 1 yesterday. Justice Finch, in the Supreme Court, before whom the order to show cause why an injunction should not be issude,, was returnable yesterday, granted the adjournment at the request of the Corporation Counsel, representing the Board of Water Supply.

"The building is a temporary structure," the Corporation Counsel said. "They are just putting on an iron covering to use the building for construction work."

"Then nothing that you might do between now and the date of the hearing may be urged as a reason for stopping the work until the action is decided?" Justice Finch asked.

"No," the Corporation Counsel said.

Isaac H. Levy of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, Mr. Borglum's lawyers, said that he did not ask for a temporary injunction, in view of the engineers' assurance that nothing would be done except in connection with a temporary structure.

Charles Strauss, the President of the board, said yesterday that in view of the matter now being in the courts he would say nothing concerning it.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, the secretary of the committee of the Institute of the Consulting Engineers on the Morningside Park pumping station, said yesterday that it had considered various plans and that a report would soon be issued. He has accepted an invitation to appear before the trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at their meeting tomorrow night at the Bar Association.

Mr. Bolton will explain to the trustees the various engineering difficulties which have been encountered in the effort to provide for the unwatering of the Catskill aqueduct from the shaft in Morningside Park.

Complaints from citizens are being constantly heard concerning the disfiguring of the park and the ingenuity of some has been stimulated to the extent of sending in suggestions. "The committee," said Mr. Bolton yesterday when seen at his office, 53 Liberty Street, "will be glad to receive suggestions from any one, for this is a public matter which should interest every citizen."

SOCIETY IN MOVIE THRILLER.

Palm Beach Visitors in Film to be Shown for Paris Ambulance Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25. — The chance has arisen here today that moving-picture audiences throughout the country may soon see enacted in thrilling drama such scenes as Mrs. Gurnee Munn, granddaughter of John Wanamaker, being ardently wooed by James R. Hyde and Roger Hill of New York, the mock-marriage of Mrs. Munn to Hill, the villian, Mrs. Munn wearing the beautiful gown in which she married Mr. Munn last Summer at the leading society wedding in Philadelphia in years; a hand-to-hand fight between the rivals, Hyde and Hill, in the presence of the distracted girl on a desert island; Hyde's departure with her in an aeroplane, and Hill's chase after them on the lake beneath in John King's speedboat Skipalong, ending in an accident that kills Hill.

This is the kernel of an elaborate, thrilling plot, these features having already been taken with a cast including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Armour, Miss Pauline Disston, Miss Mary Warburton, Harry Darlington, Jr., Russel Colt, Elise and Mildred Rice, Claire Bird, and about twenty other people in society.

Back of this fact is the real story that moving-picture men from New York have for two weeks been trying to round this crowd up for commercial purposes and failed; society would not be filmed for indiscriminate audiences, though fascinated by the proposal to act in a real melodrama. Finally the offer was accepted to go through with the scenario and show it in Palm Beach at the Royal Poinciana Hotel, Monday night, March 6, at $5 a ticket, one-half of which will go to the American Ambulance Corps in Paris.

After the show a sealed vote will be taken from each of the thirty odd in the cast and unless all agree that the film may be exhibited to the general public men stand pledged to burn the film in the presence of all the actors next day. Should none object they then offer to sell it throughout the country and give half the net profits to the sufferers through a committee of the society actors.

The acting today was witnessed by 2,000 people. In the aeroplane scene the machine was flown by H. H. Kendrick, an aviator from Atlantic City, made up as Hyde and substituting for him only at the time of actual flight. Mrs. Munn was thrown on the machine in an apparently unconscious condition, bound there and carried away, the machine vanishing in the distance.

The chase on John King's Skip-a-Long was a stunning scene. In making a turn Hill was thrown out of the boat at great speed and technically drowned. It is the intention to have him eaten by an alligator if a stuffed one can be found.

A pretty scene witnessed today was the engagement dinner in the Cocoanut Grove. Mr. and Mrs. David Calhoun of New York and St. Louis were the bride's parents. Mr. Calhoun made a speech, and the others at the table included Fred and Charlie Inman, Elise and Mildred Rice, James and Miss Lillian Hyde, Brinton Buckwalter, Miss Margaret Bennett, and Miss Louise Wise.

TAKE NARRAGANSETT CASINO

Hilliard Hotel Company Will Operate the Pier Establishment.

The Hilliard Hotel Company, which built and operated the Vanderbilt Hotel, has taken over the Casino at Narragansett Pier on a long lease and will open it in June under new management. This is the second big transaction of the Hilliard Company within a few years. Two years ago they leased Hilltop Inn at Newport, which they will remodel this Spring and change considerably before it is again opened.

Charles D. Westmore is the President of the company, and Walton H. Marshall the Manager. Other officers are Edmund L. Baylies, Vice President; Gerald H. Gray, Secretary, and Mary L. Gassin, Treasurer.

Want New Drive for Riverside.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers Association last night approved a plan to carry Riverside Drive from 155th Street to Fort Washington Park over the New York Central tracks, and to call the new drive "Riverside Drive West," and the old roadway "Riverside Drive East." The association understands that the New York Central will not object to granting the overhead rights. Tentative plans were also approved to open the Harlem River Speedway to general park traffic instead of restricting it to horses.

The Rev. Theodore F. Clark.

The Rev. Theodore F. Clark of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church died from heart disease on Feb. 14 at his Winter home in Jamaica, B. W. I., in his seventy-second year. His body arrived here Thursday on the United Fruit Company's steamer Zacapa, and was taken to Sidney, N. Y., for interment. Dr. Clark was born in Monmouth County, N. J., and at the age of 24 entered the ministry and joined the Central New York Conference. He had a number of important parishes, among them Syracuse, Elmira, and Ithaca.

DAVID T. WATSON DEAD.

Noted Lawyer Who Was a Member of Alaska Boundary Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 25.—David T. Watson, a member of the United States counsel in the Alaska Boundary Commission and counsel for the Government in several famous "merger" cases, died last night in a hotel here from heart disease following an attack of the grip, in his seventy-third year.

He was born in Washington, Penn., and, after being graduated from Washington College in 1864, attended Harvard Law School, from which he obtained his degree in 1866. In 1868 Mr. Watson removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he was the senior member of Watson & Freeman at the time of his death. He was one of the most prominent members of the Allegheny County Bar, but it was in the service of the Government that he achieved his most noted success. Mr. Watson won fame in England for his work in the Alaska boundary dispute while a member of the commission, to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Watson was also counsel for the late Senator M. S. Quay and for the Standard Oil Company in litigation that attracted wide attention.

He was a member of the Duquesne, University and Allegheny Country Clubs of Pittsburgh, and lived at 844 Ridge Avenue, Allegheny, Penn.

ISAAC E. GATES DIES AT 84.

Executor of Collis P. Huntington Estate and Railroad Official.

Isaac E. Gates, an executor of the estate of Collis P. Huntington, and father-in-law of Archer M. Huntington, died on Thursday in his apartments at the Hotel Majestic, in his eight-fifth year. He was a native of Connecticut, and came to this city forty years ago. Mr. Gates was formerly Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and when the will of Collis P. Huntington was probated made the 6,000-mile trip to San Francisco and return in order to be in court for only twenty minutes.

At the time of his death he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Hispanic Society of America, which was founded by Archer M. Huntington, and was a Director of the Fulton Chain Railroad Company and Treasurer of the Newport News Light and Water Company. His wife and daughter survive him.

C. F. Ericksen's Funeral Today.

The funeral of Charles F. Ericksen, President of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League, a member of the Amateur Athletic Union and formerly a noted athlete, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Norwegian Lutheran Church of Our Saviour, at 630 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He was accidentally killed by gas in his apartments in Brooklyn on Wednesday morning. His funeral will be attended by 150 members of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Ericksen who was President of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League since its organization, were adopted at a meeting of the organization last night.

The Rev. Charles E. St. John.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Rev. Charles Elliott St. John, pastor of the First Unitarian Church here, died today in his sixty-first year. He was one of the most widely known Unitarian ministers in this country, and was born in Prairie du Chien, Wis. Dr. St. John was educated at Harvard University, where he tok the degree of A. B., A. M., and B. D. In 1883 he was ordained into the Unitarian ministry and had filled pulpits in Northampton, Mass., Pittsburgh, Penn., and Boston before coming here. He was a trustee of the Meadville Theological School and was author of "The Religion of the Dawn," published in 1910.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD M. DICK, an expert accountant, formerly for thirty-two years with the old firm of H. Wallace Sloan, died on Thursday at his home, 1,382 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-seventh year. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and three daughters.

Mrs. MARGARET ROTH, who had lived in Winfield, L. I., since 1861, died at her home there on Thursday, in her seventy-ninth year. She was the widow of John Roth, and left three sons and three daughters.

FRED DE FAU, head of the firm of Fred De Fau & Co., book publishers in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 20 Rugby Road, Flatbush, in his fifty-second year.

Mrs. GRACE VERNA POTTS, wife of Joseph L. Potts, who is with the Empire City Subway Company, and active in church work in Brooklyn, died at her home, 190A Decatur Street, that borough, on Wednesday. Mrs. Potts was a member of the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, a teacher in its Sunday school, and Treasurer of the Embury Guild. She was 38 years of age.

Mrs. REBECCA A. DAMMAN, widow of John H. Damman, a provision merchant, is dead at her home, 429 Ralph Street, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. Mrs. Damman had been a resident of the Eastern District for forty years, and is survived by a son and two daughters.

Mrs. PAULINE RANDALL, widow of Captain Henry R. Randall, who served during the civil war with the Seventy-first Regiment of New York Volunteers, died on Thursday at the home of her son, Harry D. Randall, 257 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD J. FARRELL, a lifelong resident of Brooklyn and a member of Morning Star Council, Royal Arcanum, and of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday at his home, 370 East Twenty-fifth Street, Flatbush, aged 53 years.

WILLIAM C. QUINN, 46 years old, associated with his brother, John C. Quinn, in the millinery business in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 523 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn. He left a widow.

Mrs. LUELLA ANDICE SMITH, wife of Howard Edward Smith, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 170 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 66 years. Mrs. Smith was a native of New London, Conn., but had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years.

GEORGE T. FERRIS, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday at his home in Greenwich, Conn., in his seventy-seventh year.

ELI K. ROBINSON, son of the late Nelson Robinson, died on Thursday at his home, 17 East Forty-ninth Street, in his sixty-first year.

FRANK J. RABIG, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, during which he served with Company E, Third New Jersey Regiment, died yesterday at his home, 323 Washington Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., in his thirty-sixth year.

HENRY H. SHEIP, founder and President of the Henry H. Sheip Company, cigar box manufacturers, died in Philadelphia Thursday night, aged 66 years.

JOHN J. DOWNEY, former Superintendent of Police of Detroit, died suddenly at his home in Detroit yesterday. He was 72 years of age.

WILLIAM R. GLEASON, an undertaker who was prominently identified with the Foresters of America, died yesterday at his home in Flushing. He was born in Flushing.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. HANLON, who was active in charitable work in her community when she lived at College Point, died yesterday at her home in Brooklyn.

JACOB W. COSE, aged 87, father of Councilman John H. Cose of Plainfield, N. J., died in Plainfield yesterday. He was born in Devonshire, England, and had lived in this country nearly seventy years.

WILLIAM A. JONES, father of Acting Captain William A. Jones of the Third Branch Detective Bureau, died yesterday at hif home in Watertown, Conn., from pneumonia, in his eighty-seventh year.

JOHN E. GILBERT, an actor who had appeared in "The Lion and the Mouse" and other productions here, died yesterday in the Harlem Hospital from gas poisoning, in his fiftieth year. His wife, whose stage name was Ruth Hayes, found him asleep and unconscious on Thursday in his bedroom, at 221 West 127th Street, from gas which was escaping from a half-open wall jet.

The Rev. WILLIAM JACKSON, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, who formerly occupied pastorates in several New Jersey parishes, died on Thursday at the Home of the Divine Providence in Ridgewood, N. J.

Sister M. EDITHA, for eighteen years connected with the Sisters of Charity of Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday in St. John's Hospital there, in her sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. Mary Dougherty O'Reilly, 59 years old, widow of Edward J. O'Reilly, who was City Hall reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES from 1855 until 1880, died yesterday morning at the home of her son, Joseph J. O'Reilly, editor of The Chief, at 1,752 Forty-fifth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

SALSBURY.—Dr. and Mrs. Henry L. Salsbury, 120 W. 86th St., announce the birth of a daughter on Feb. 25, 1916.

Married.

Long Island.

SCHARFENBERGER — WENZ.—Feb. 22, Ridgewood, Louisa Wenz to Joseph Scharfenberger.

Died

ANDREWS.—Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 25, 1916, Ada May, beloved wife of Albert E. Andrews, and daughter of Emily C. and the late Samuel K. Hosford. Services will be held on Sunday, Feb. 27, at 4:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, at 3:14 P. M. on arrival at Ridgewood.

ADAIR.—Feb. 24, Leonard Adair, M. D., in his 45th year. Funeral services Monday, 3:30 P. M., at 836 West 145th St.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1916, William Henry, beloved husband of Anna L. Services will be held at August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 58th St., on Saturday, Feb. 26, at 2 o'clock. Interment Montgomery, N. Y., at convenience of family. Newburgh (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BROWN.—Sylvia Mary Brown, daughter of the late William Schuyler Brown, 118 West 97th St., New York, Feb. 25, at the home of George S. Drew, 15 Washington Av., Grantwood, N. J., where services will be held at 4:30 P. M. Sunday.

COHEN.—Hortense R., beloved daughter of Harry M. and Jennie T. Cohen. Funeral private on Sunday. Kindly omit flowers.

DASH.—Entered into life eternal on Thursday, Feb. 24, 1916, at her home, Dash's Lane, Kingsbridge, N. Y. City, Louisa, beloved wife of the late Bowie Dash and daughter of the late William Scott, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., N. Y. City, Sunday, Feb. 27, at 3:15 P. M.

DAVIS, Matilda.—On February 24, 1916, Matilda Davis, for many years Assistant to Principal, Public Schools 20 and 91. Funeral from late residence, 74 West 89th Street, Manhattan, Sunday, February 27th, at 10 A. M. Interment at Bay Side Cemetery.

DAVIS.—Moses, after a short illness, our beloved son and brother, Moses Davis, in his 34th year, at his residence, 488 East 140th St. Funeral notice hereafter.

DOUDGE.—Feb. 24, Barton Talcott, age 37 years, son of the late James N. and Sevilla (Hayden) Doudge, and husband of Grace (Richards) Doudge. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., Saturday, 2 o'clock.

DRESSER.—George D. Dresser, M. D. Services this morning at the CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Grace E. Campbell Building,) Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment, convenience of family.

DUFFY.—Feb. 24, Margaret Duffy, aged 50. Funeral from Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co. Parlors, Harlem Branch, 2,343 8th Av., near 125th St., Monday morning, 8:30, and at St. Thomas's Church, 200 West 118th St., 9 A. M. Teachers of Public School 77 invited.

EVANS.—Laura Moffett, at Staunton, Va., widow of Wm. T. Evans and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Orison Sweet Marsh and Harry T., David G., and S. Keith Evans. Burial at Glasgow, Ky. Louisville, Ky., papers please copy.

FOSTER.—In New York City, the 12th inst., Frances, wife of T. Clyde Foster of Providence.

GATES.—At the Hotel Majestic, on Thursday, Feb. 24, Isaac Edwin Gates, in his 84th year. Funeral private.

GOODWIN.—On Feb. 23, Harold Goodwin of 300 Lincoln Road, Flatbush in his 34th year. Funeral services at the parlors of Harry T. Pyle, 981 Flatbush Av., Sunday at 2 P. M.

GOUDEKET.—Solly, aged 27. Services at Funeral Parlors, 160 East 126th St., Sunday, Feb. 27, 2 P. M.

HOWARD.—Suddenly, at Redlands Hospital, Cal., on Friday, Feb. 18, Cornelia, widow of Henry S. Howard. Service at Trinity Church, Redlands. Burial at convenience of family.

JOHNSON.—On Feb. 24, Dina Johnson, at her late residence, 1,122 40th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem Church, Pacific St. and 3d Av., Sunday, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment Evergreen.

KNOERZER.—On Friday, Feb. 25, at her home, Louisa, beloved mother of Mrs. George W. Edwards and Mrs. Sidney G. Hirschberg. Funeral private. Elizabeth, N. J., papers please copy.

LARKINS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 25, 1916, Charles Hugh Larkins, aged 56 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 94 Radford St., Yonkers, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAUGHLIN.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 24, Jeanie C., widow of the late Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo, in her 66th year. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 26, at 10 A. M., at the residence of her son, E. K. Fuller, 604 Linden Road, Ridgewood, N. J. Washington and Buffalo papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday, Feb. 25, at her residence, 174 St. Nicholas Av., entered into rest, Sylvinia, beloved wife of William M. Lawrence and daughter of the late Joseph C. Oliver. Funeral private. Morristown, N. J., paper please copy.

LAWSON.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Feb. 24, 1916, Alexander Lawson, aged 76 years. Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., at the residence of his son, William Lawson, 805 South St., Peekskill, N. Y. Delaware County (N. Y.) papers please copy.

McCABE.—Suddenly, at his residence, North St., White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1916, William F. McCabe, beloved husband of Minnie Lee Amthrust and devoted father of William F., Jr., May, Irene, and Nellie, in the 38th year of his age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, White Plains, this morning, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, New Rochelle.

MASTERS.—Frank W. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Time later.

MELBER.—Suddenly, at his home, on Friday, Feb. 25, John, beloved husband of Katherine D., in the 73d year of his life. Services Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at his residence, 155 East 47th St. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at convenience of family.

MOREAU.—Entered into rest, Amanda Moreau. Funeral service Saturday, 8 P. M., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. William H. Boak, 406 East 183d St.

PIERSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, at Ramapo,

NEW HAVEN SIGNALS 99.8% EFFICIENT

One Fails in Each 8,000 Train Movements, Witness Tells Wreck Investigators.

HUMAN ELEMENT NEEDED

Further Evidence That Curtis, with a Third Man in Cab, Passed Automatic Warnings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—The curtain fell tonight on the several inquiries into the vital reason for the Milford wreck on the New Haven Railroad. The last day's testimony at the hearings before Coroner Eli Mix, representing New Haven County, and before the Federal Interstate Commerce and Connecticut Public Utilities Boards, sitting jointly, fastened more tightly upon Engineer Curtis of the accommodation train the responsibility for ramming the stalled Connecticut River Express after neglecting a precautionary and a danger signal set automatically beside the railroad and a flagman's signal.

Before Coroner Mix today a railroad employe who was at work near the Woodmont station told of seeing the accommodation train pass him with three men in the engine cab running forty-five miles an hour and making no attempt to slow down after it passed the precautionary signal. This witness stood at the exact spot where the precautionary yellow signal was situated. According to him the third person in the cab did not wear working clothes. Coroner Mix declined to give the witness's name.

The testimony corroborated that of Section Foreman Heath, who yesterday testified to seeing the same thing near the same spot, and established that Curtis entered the block, disregarding precautionary signals and maintaining high speed.

From evidence given at today's hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission by General Manager Bardo of the New Haven Railroad Harry Sweeney, the mysterious third man in the cab, quit his job with the company in Stamford at 8 o'clock on the morning of the wreck. He had been employed there uncoupling electric engines from cars. His dead body, found in the wreckage, disclosed that he had gone to New Haven after leaving Stamford at 8 o'clock, probably to apply for a new job, and was "deadheading" his way back home to Stamford three hours later. That Curtis became involved in conversation with him till he disregarded three signals is now believed. The theory is held that Curtis, who knew Sweeney well and lived near him in Stamford, also gave him a free ride when he made his early morning trip from Stamford to New Haven.

The thcory that Engineer Curtis had suffered a fainting attack before he neglected the repeated signals was hit hard through the testimony of George Clark of Indian River, a witness of the accident. He heard Curtis blow his whistle in warning when his train was within 200 feet of the express.

The closing session of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing was devoted to an inquiry into the accuracy in operation of the automatic signals used by the New Haven Railroad. C. H. Morrison, head of the signal department, said that in the eighteen months there had been 7,132,860 train movements. There had been one signal failure in each 8,000 movements: one "false clear" to each 891,607 movements. The efficiency of the signals is in each case more than 99.8 per cent.

There have been 238 signal failures, all of them due to mechanical defects. He testified the road had been unable to get a satisfactory "automatic stop and speed regulation" plan. Four thousand plans were submitted, two were tested, and one was recalled by the maker. Only two of the 4,000 plans had "any merit whatever." The one now being tested is the "Webb stop."

Most of the session was taken up with a long technical discussion. Evidence was developed that the broken air hose that caused Train 79 to stop was caused by a steam line hose breaking first, flying up and cutting the air line hose.

It became apparent that the commission may ask a stronger "caution" rule here.

General Manager Bardo highly praised Engineer Curtis and Flagman Tourtellotte. He was asked what he would suggest for preventing an accident of this character if it were established beyond a doubt these signals were in "stop" position. He said:

"That is difficult, for you still go back to the 'human element.' There is danger if you take responsibility from the shoulders of a well-trained, well-disciplined man, or if you divide the responsibility."

The Interstate Commerce Commission will remain here several days longer testing the signal motors of the system used on the New Haven.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Several persons were slightly injured today in a collision between a local train on the Plymouth Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and a light engine in the yards outside the south station. The accident was due to fog. Two passengers suffered broken ribs. Others were cut by glass and bruised.

A. O. H. DISPUTE UNSETTLED

Coroner Healy Insists He'll Parade on St. Patrick's Day.

Coroner Timothy Healy would not discuss yesterday the split in the ranks of the Ancient Order of Hibernians that had resulted in the possibility of rival factions parading up Fifth Avenue on St. Patrick's Day. Coroner Healy is the head of one branch of the organization and Roderick J. Kennedy of the other. The Healy branch has already obtained a permit from the police for a parade, but the Kennedy branch has sought by an injunction to prevent the Healy branch from parading. All offers of a compromise were reported to be unavailing.

"I will not discuss the trouble," said the Coroner. "This was late in the day. Earlier he had said that a statement would be issued as soon as he had conferred with other officers of the order.

"You can say, however, that Mr. Kennedy and his friends are welcome to march with us," he added.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Friends of Ireland was held last night, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward Leach; Vice Presidents, James J. Hoey and Patrick J. Tracy; Treasurer, M. W. Ravena; Secretary, Benjamin E. Weeks.

It was resolved thta the usual dinner be held at the Biltmore on March 16.

HAS A SCHOOL FUMIGATED.

Mrs. Eno Wins Fight After Scarlet Fever Cases in Hollis, L. I.

In response to the demand of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, the deposed suffrage Chairman in Queens, the Board of Health yesterday began to fumigate Public School 35 of Hollis, L. I., against scarlet fever. Within the last few months there have been seven cases of scarlet fever among the pupils of the school. Parents became alarmed. When they learned that there would be no fumigation of the building further than to "have the walls washed down," many of them kept their children at home.

The increasing number of absentees from school caused Mrs. Eno to appeal to the Board of Health in Manhattan, after being refused in Queens and in Brooklyn.

FIGHT FARE INCREASES.

Central's Sincerity Assailed at Service Board Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Joseph S. Wood of Yonkers, at the Public Service Commission's hearing today, accused the New York Central Railroad Company of insincerity in its estimate of the cost of carrying passengers. The hearing was given on the application of the railroad company to put its passenger fares in the State on a 2½ cents a mile basis. Mr. Wood appeared as counsel for those who are opposing the new schedule.

Mr. Wood contended that while the New York Central asserted that it was carrying passengers in the State at a loss and apparently proved it by the road's own figures, these figures were faulty because they did not take into consideration the revenue received from carrying interstate passengers for that part of their journey which was within the State. C. C. Paulding for the railroad company argued that this revenue was not pertinent to the issue because it was a matter of interstate commerce, but Chairman Seymour Van Santvoord ruled that the figures should be placed in evidence, and it was shown that this limited part of the Central's revenue in 1914 was $11,293,000, and about the same for 1915.

S. J. Rosensohn, Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, attacked the Central's figures, because they did not, he said, establish a proper relation between the share of maintenance cost to be borne by freight and passenger traffic. He also attacked the method of the road in allocating revenues between State and interstate business. He said that according to the railroad's figures it was three times as expensive to carry a passenger on intrastate journeys as on interstate journeys.

In the cross-examination of L. F. Vosburgh, General Passenger Agent for the New York Central, Mr. Wood sought to show that the railroad had been carrying passengers at a profit and that the increases were unjustified. He took Mr. Vosburgh's testimony given at the first hearing on Feb. 15 that the cost per passenger train mile in the State was 97 cents. Against this he read from the road's annual report that the average number of passengers carried per train was 74, and figured that the cost per passenger per mile to the Central was 1.315 cents.

"For this," he said, "you want to charge 2½ cents a mile."

Mr. Vosburgh replied that the number of passengers was for the whole system and argued that Mr. Wood's figures were faulty because the 97 cents was the bare operating cost per train mile and did not make any allowance for overhead cost of any sort. By the same method Mr. Wood tried to show that the cost of operating the Empire State Express between New York and Albany was $139.93, while the average receipts were $775. All the deductions made by Mr. Wood were attacked by counsel for the road as misleading, but Chairman Van Santvoord allowed them to go into the record with the remark that the commission would consider them for what they were worth.

Objection was made by the road's attorneys to the introduction by Mr. Wood of the dividend paying record of the New York Central on a 2 cents a mile basis, from 1870 to the present time, showing steady dividends of from 4 to 8 per cent. Commissioners Van Santvoord and Carr said they could not accept Mr. Wood's line of reasoning unless it was shown that he had had proper comparisons.

At the close of the hearing there was an attempt to enter into a discussion of the permanency of the railroad's present prosperity, but this was shut off by the Chairman. The hearing was adjourned until March 8.

CLERK FIGHTS REMOVAL.

Shortage of $1,600 Charged to Schoharie Official.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—Governor Whitman reserved decision at the close of a hearing today on charges preferred by the State Tax Commission against Glanis A. Snyder, Clerk of Schoharie County, alleging a shortage of $1,600 in his accounts and recommending his removal from office.

Testimony was to the effect that Mr. Snyder had failed to make proper returns of moneys received for recording mortgages and that the county funds in his custody were deposited with his personal bank account. Attorneys for the Clerk contended that Mr. Snyder followed the practice of his predecessors for many years, that full restitution had been made, and that any apparent discrepancies were due to accounting errors rather than to evil intent.

FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City and Newark Car Service Is Interrupted.

The heavy rain of the last twenty-four hours caused several small floods near Newark, which interrupted street car traffic at various points throughout the city. As usual the worst flood occurred in Frelinghuysen Avenue along the edge of the meadows, which is the leather factory district. Owing to the poor drainage there the water rose to more than a foot in depth.

Another flood occurred on the turnpike just east of the Hackensack River bridge. It was found necessary yesterday morning to discontinue the through service of the Jersey City line cars. Trenton and Perth Amboy cars were run by way of Elizabeth Avenue, where the water was carried off by the opening of manholes.

If the rain continues there is serious danger that the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers may overflow their banks and do considerable damage to surrounding property.

In Newton, N. J., the Walkill, Paulinkill, and Culver's Brook streams are overflowing their banks, and the worst flood in three years is expected. Almost every stream in Sussex County has taken an alarming rise.

WORK ON "MINE-RUN" PLAN.

Bituminous Miners and Operators Expect to Reach Settlement.

The joint conference between the subcommittees of the bituminous coal operators and the Mine Workers of America, held at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, resulted in the miners undertaking to fromulate their demands for the "mine run" system of payment in more detail. The miners spent the entire day drafting a plan which will show the operators of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois the basic rates they are asked to pay. Their session was stormy at times, as conditions vary in the different regions represented. For example, the Indiana mine workers insist that the rate of pay must be equal, if not better, than the rate given by the operators in the competitive fields of Illinois.

Both sides agreed that the prospects for a speedy settlement were very bright. John P. White, the President of the United Mine Workers, was especially optimistic. He said that he was anxious to clear up the mituminous situation before the anthracite wage conference opens next week. The joint conference will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

$14,500 FOR DAY NURSERY.

Campaign for a Home for Manhattanville Institution Begun.

A campaign for $40,000 for a home for Manhattanville Nursery was launched last night at a meeting and supper in the Columbia Commons. A week has been set for a canvass of the region between Columbia and City College with a list of 2,500 names.

William Kingsley, who presided last night, announced initial gifts of $14,500, by four persons. Mrs. D. Willis James gave $10,000, V. Everit Macy, $2,500; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, $1,000, and Robert S. Brewster, $1,000.

Ten teams haven been formed and the members will have their canvass this morning. Meetings will be held each night of the week in Columbia Commons and announcements made as to progress.

Until recently the Nursery had a home at 126th Street and Convent Avenue, but it was not fireproof and was abendoned.

DENIES HE OFFERED TO SPLIT HIS FEES

Charges Against Burston to Go to Bar Association, Strong Says.

HAD CRITICISED HOSPITAL

Charities Inquiry Brings Out Defense of Institutions at Nanuet and Williamsburg.

B. Elliot Burston, the lawyer, of 233 Broadway, who was accused at Thursday's session of the inquiry into the State Board of Charities at the Bar Association of offering to split fees with physicians of the Washington Heights Hospital if they would get accident cases for him, took the witness stand yesterday before Commissioner Charles H. Strong to deny the charges.

After he had finished testifying Commissioner Strong said that he still intended to call the matter to the attention of the Grievance Commitee of the Bar Association, as he had announced after the charges were made.

Mr. Burston, on the witness stand, asserted that the charges were wholly false. He said he had never talked to Dr. D. Bacharach, the physician who made the charges. He declared further that he had never heard of three doctors whom Dr. Bacharach mentioned as others who, he had heard, had been approached by Mr. Burston. They were Dr. Banton, Dr. Clappsaddle, and Dr. Rafael.

The Washington Heights Hospital physician gave the testimony regarding Mr. Burston and his father, Dr. M. C. Burstein, in an attempt to show a motive for criticism against the hospital which Dr. Burstein made in a letter to the City Department of Charities, whose charges against the State Board of Charities are the basis of the inquiry.

Mr. Burston sent out a statement yesterday in which he said in part:

"My name was brought before the hearing because I had written a letter to Commissioner Dougherty stating the conditions that existed in the Washington Heights Hospital as I understood them to be. It would seem, therefore, that the hospital through its physicians would go to any length to safegurad its existence.

"My letter was written purely and simply out of public spiritedness, inasmuch as I am a resident of Washington Heights and have resided also on 165th Street, directly next to the hospital, during which time I learned of their inadequacy and lack of facilities.

"It is therefore shameful for the Washington Heights Hospital to use such foul means to protect its own interests."

Mr. Burston, in a letter to the City Charities Department, which was read into the record, said:

I note that you found that the bodies of patients in the so-called Washington Heights Hospital were removed to the cellar. This seems to be an innovation, inasmuch as formerly the bodies of patients were kept underneath the stoop, and I am informed that they remained under the stoop for days at a time until finally removed.

Following Mr. Burston's testimony the defense of St. Agatha's Home at Nanuet and of the institution of the Industrial School Association in Williamsburg was taken up. Sister Mary Albert, Superintendent of St. Agatha's, admitted that she had instituted many reforms after the city had inspected the home.

Anita Fernandez, Superintendent of the Williamsburg institution, said the report of the city Inspectors was worthless as far as the institution was concerned. William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the city Department of Charities, asked her what books she had read on the subject of child caring.

"I do not remember," was the reply.

"Who are the leaders in child caring in this part of the country?" she was asked.

"I don't know that I could say."

Miss Fernandez could not remember having read any book on child caring except Dr. Reeder's.

"What do you remember about that book?" she was asked.

"I read it in such a hurry that the book made no lasting impression on me," she said.

The hearing will be resumed on Monday morning.

FOR NEW TAXI ORDINANCE.

Commissioner Wallstein and Owners Confer All Day.

As a result of an all-day hearing yesterday before Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, a committee was appointed to draw up a new taxicab ordinance that will be agreeable to those owning and operating taxicabs and at the same time bring into the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Licenses the vehicles that are now exempt. About 200 persons gathered in the Commissioner's office to discuss the plan by which the Commissioner seeks to solve the problem of the taxicabs. At present vehicles that do not ply the streets for hire but answer calls from restaurants and other public places do not have to have meters. There are other classes of vehicles exempt and all of these the Commissioner believes should be under the supervision of the Bureau of Licenses.

The committee appointed yesterday is to draft a tentative ordinance and then confer with a committee of taxi owners and operators in the hope of reaching a conclusion agreeable to all interests. The following committee was appointed: Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club; George Nicholson and William B. Crowell, Assistant Corporation Counsel; Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, W. E. Yonkers, Secretary of the Citizens' Union; Raymond B. Fosdick, who is connected with the Rockefeller educational interests; Alphonsus Ragan, Chief Clerk of the Children's Court and formerly assistant in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts; George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, and John Drennan, Chief of the Division of Licensed Vehicles.

A committee which will co-operate with the one appointed by Commissioner Wallstein will be selected by the principal taxicab owners. No time was set for the meeting of the committees.

385 GET WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Eighteen "Visitors" to Investigate the 5,800 Pending Applications.

The Child Welfare Board is to conduct the examination into applications for a share in the Widows' Pension Fund and not the Charity Department, as was first planned. This was shown yesterday when the Board of Estimate transferred $17,010 from the Charities Account to the Welfare Fund, so that eighteen visitors or investigators could be appointed to inquire into applications for relief. The $100,000 available for the Pension Fund was contained in the charity account, having been originally appropriated to take care of orphans in private charitable institutions.

There were 157 dependent widows on the roll for January, and for their relief $8,888.91 was paid. Since last pay day, 228 have been added, and the amount required at the next pension day, it was estimated, would be $8,888.57.

It is not believed that the eighteen investigators will be sufficient to keep up with the applications, and the board desires thirty more to handle the accumulation of work. There are now 5,800 applications on file, and each must be investigated. It has been estimated that an investigator can pass upon one case each day.

SUIT BY MORGAN EXECUTORS

Accounting of Land and Fuel Company Asked in Denver.

The filing of a stipulation in the Federal District Court yesterday showed that on Feb. 19 J. P. Morgan, William P. Hamilton, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as executors of the late J. P. Morgan, and Francis H. McKnight brought in the Federal District Court in Denver, Col., a suit for an accounting against J. A. Ownbey, Henry W. Sangler, W. S. Seeley, and the Woonton Land and Fuel Company.

The Morgan executors in their complaint alleged that Ownbey in December, 1900, as Vice President and General Manager of the company, entered into an agreement with the late Mr. Morgan by which they undertook with Benjamin P. Cheney to raise $200,000 for the financing of the concern. Under this, the executors said, Mr. Morgan not only put up his share but also Mr. Ownbey's, with the understanding that this share should stand as a loan to be repaid out of the surplus earnings of the company. Moreover, they asserted the money put up by Mr. Morgan was misused and never accounted for.

In his answer Mr. Ownbey declared that at a stockholders' meeting on April 16, 1910, he had reported in detail what he had done with regard to the promotion of the company, and had turned over the lands and properties he had purchased as trustee for the parties concerned. His reports, he asserted, were ratified by the Directors and the stock holdings of himself, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Cheney were readjusted. A full report of the meeting was sent to Mr. Morgan and he approved it, and so Mr. Ownbey declared that the prosecution of the executors' suit was barred.

To support his contention Mr. Ownbey obtained in the Federal Court here a subpoena duces tecum calling on Mr. Cheney, Miss Belle De Costa Green, librarian of the Morgan Library; Ogden Mills, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Thomas W. Joyce to appear and testify before Charles P. Hanson, a notary, in the office of W. C. Prime, a lawyer at 2 Rector Street. The document they were to produce was the draft Mr. Morgan had received of the minutes of the Woonton Land and Fuel Company, to which Mr. Ownbey had referred in his answer to the complaint. These subpoenas have now been quashed, and it is assumed that the suit in Denver will be dropped.

NEW SUBMARINES DELAYED.

Contractors Say Construction Will Require Two and a Half Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Representatives of the Electric Boat Company, lowest bidder for the two 1,500-ton submarines authorized by Congress last year, informed Secretary Daniels today that it would be impossible to turn out the vessels in twenty-two months as desired by the Navy Department, and that it would take fully two and a half years. They said not only that it took a long time to get steel under present conditions, but that the company would be obliged to make certain experiments before undertaking to construct undersea boats of such proportions.

Naval officials now are considering the question of recommending to Congress a modification in the law to permit them to award contracts for a smaller type vessel which can be built more quickly. Aside from other considerations, some experts of the navy favor keeping submarines within a limit of 1,200 tons until an actual trial has been held for the largest boat now building, the Schley, a 1,300-ton type, under construction by the Electric Boat Company. The Schley is to be completed within three years from the date of contract, or by March 19, 1918.

Secretary Daniels, answering suggestions that too much time had been allowed in this case, sent a letter to Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee today explaining that three years had been fixed because of the lack of experience in building vessels of that size.

BRIDE ACCUSED OF NAGGING.

Dreyfus, in Separation Suit, Says Scolding Began on Honeymoon.

Armand Dreyfus and his wife, Marie, have begun suits in the Supreme Court for a separation. They were married in Havana on April 21, 1915, and Mr. Dreyfus said that from the beginning of their honeymoon his wife nagged him. From that time until they separated a few months later she scolded him and found fault with everything he did. Then, Mr. Dreyfus said:

"The trouble began at the Hotel Plaza in Havana two days after our marriage, when my wife accused me of being friendly with another woman."

This was the keynote of all of his troubles, Mr. Dreyfus said. He declared his wife was "insanely jealous" and was always assailing him for alleged attentions to women. On June 30, while Mr. Dreyfus and his wife were visiting the latter's parents at Winsted, Conn., his wife, he said, followed him about all day to abuse him, and kept up the attack even after he was in bed.

"Even during my sleeping hours I was not immune," said Mr. Dreyfus. "On July 3, at the Bevan Hotel, Larchmont, my wife awoke me and scolded because I was restless. On July 5 the same incident was repeated."

After a time, Mr. Dreyfus said, he used to sleep on the floor. Mrs. Dreyfus accused her husband of cruel treatment and said he once threatened to shoot her with a revolver, and once drove her from her bed, out of the house. Mr. Dreyfus lives at the Imperial Hotel. Justice Finch appointed County Commissioner John Lancaster of Litchfield, Conn., a special commissioner to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. Dickson, parents of Mrs. Dreyfus, at their home in Winsted.

PRISONERS FIGHT POLICE.

Two Arrested in Brooklyn Said to be Well-Known Crooks.

Detectives Dowling, Hines, and Miller of the Seventh Branch yesterday arrested Robert Reycket, 20 years old, and George Meier, 24 years old, said to be well-known Western crooks who were driven out of Arkansas by the police. They are charged with having entered the home of William Christopher at 42 Hayward Street, Williamsburg, and stealing silverware worth $1,000 and $125 in cash. Part of the loot was pawned in a loan office on Grand Street.

Through the pawnbroker the detectives heard the men were living at 963 Metropolitan Avenue. Yesterday morning they went to the house. Detective Dowling went upstairs to the furnished room occupied by the men while the other detectives guarded the door. As Dowling entered the room the two men, who had been sitting at a table playing cards, jumped at the detective, one of them pulling a revolver. Dowling yelled for help and the other two detectives hurried to his aid. It was necessary to club the men before they could be placed under arrest.

$4,305,000 FOR PUMPASSETS

Eight Parcels of the International Company Sold at Auction.

Eight parcels of the assets of the International Steam Pump Company were sold yesterday at auction by Abraham S. Gilbert, as special master, in the equity suit brought by the Guaranty Trust Company as trustee for the bondholders. They were bought in for the joint Reorganization Committee, which was the only bidder, for the aggregate of $4,305,000.

Among the parcels sold were No. 5, consisting of 5,407,700 shares of the stock of Henry R. Worthington and $2,430,000 notes, which brought $1,044,000. Parcel No. 6, $974,000 block of the Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, which was knocked down for $880,000; Parcel No. 9, the equipment of the plants at Holyoke, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee, the price of which was $544,000, and Parcel No. 15, consisting of cash, stock material, and accounts, for which $1,000,000 was given.

WHITMAN YIELDS IN BUDGET FIGHT

Says Legislative Leaders Have Convinced Him That a Supply Bill Is Necessary.

HIS PLAN ONLY TENTATIVE

Was Ready to Make Concessions—Believes That He Has Advanced Fiscal Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—In the interest of harmony, Governor Whitman has yielded partially in his financial program and has signified to the legislative leaders that perhaps his original attitude of insistence upon the form as well as the substance of his budget bill had been taken too literally by them. In fact, the belief of the legislative leaders is that any sort of appropriation bill which they may formulate, so long as it does not carry State expenditures to a questionable length, will be acceptable to the Executive Chamber.

At the time of the introduction of the Governor's budget measures, his friends said that he would not countenance a supply bill. The Governor made it clear today that he realized the need of a supply bill this year, if for no other reason than to take care of the items for maintenance of the State highways. The Governor's opposition to a supply bill was based upon practices in vogue in former years when the measure was used as a mantle to shield a multitude of fiscal sins.

"There will be a supply bill this year," the Governor said today, "because they have convinced me it is necessary, partly because of the need of providing for highway maintenance and partly because of the change in the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1. But I will be here next year and the year after and there will be no supply bill then."

The Governor said that many points he had contended for had been gained, chief among which he placed the early introduction of the appropriation bill, and its report from committee in sufficient time prior to final adjournment to let the people know what was in the State's financial bills.

"There is thorough agreement on these important points," the Governor said.

The Governor laid emphasis on the fact that he had intended his budget bill to be tentative and not final in form, and said that there were certain changes he himself would make if they had passed unchallenged by the Legislature. In regard to the criticisms made by the heads of charitable institutions that his budget bill made too hard and fast itemization of moneys appropriated, the Governor said that he didn't intend to insist on adherence to any technicalities that might work a hardship. He indicated that he had no objection to the plan practically agreed upon by heads of the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee by which the appropriations for charitable institutions would be grouped under four general heads: Salaries, food, fuel and lighting, and miscellaneous supply and expenses.

The Governor feels that his advocacy of financial reform has gained much in the early introduction and early report of financial measures. While he has had to compromise on other points to gain these, he feels that the fight has been worth while. It is probable that instead of the three separate financial bills of other years—general appropriation, salary, and construction bills—introduced late in the session and reported and passed in the pell-mell of the last hours of the session, as a result of the Governor's fight for financial reform, all the appropriation bills this year will be grouped under one cover as one measure, reported in final printed form a week or ten days before adjournment. For the first time in generations, the rank and file of legislators will be enabled to know just what moneys their votes appropriate.

100 WORKERS A DAY KILLED.

Those Are Figures John Mitchell Gives at Safety Conference.

"I would that Henry Ford had spent his $400,000 for the cause of industrial safety in the United States instead of squandering it in a vain effort for peace in Europe," said Dr. Francis D. Patterson, Director of Safety in the Brill Car Works and the plants of the Harrison Brothers Company in Philadelphia, at a general safety meeting in Rumford Hall, 52 East Forty-first Street, last night. "The war will end soon, but the steady and continuous mowing down of workmen in accidents caused by carelessness and the lack of safety devices, continues year after year. The number of deaths could be decreased by education."

John Mitchell, Chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, and honorary chairman of the meeting, said that more than a tenth of the industrial workers were injured every year, and that the number killed was about 100 a day, or more than 365,000 a year. The number of accidents, he said, was more than 2,000,000 a year, and "many of them could be prevented by the use of safety devices and a little caution."

Marcus A. Dow, General Safety Agent of the New York Central Lines, was re-elected President of New York Local Council No. 14 of the National Safety Council.

Other officers elected were: First Vice President, W. C. Wilson of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad; Second Vice President, L. A. Larsen of the American Locomotive Company; Treasurer, G. M. Cooper of the American Bridge Company; Secretary, A. C. Carruthers of Safety Engineering; Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, C. L. Close of the United States Steel Corporation; Chairman of Publicity Committee, H. Mowery of the American Abrasive Metals Company; Chairman Membership Committee, R. K. Painter of the General Chemical Company; Chairman Program Committee, R. W. Straus of the Aerican Smelting and Refining Company.

Plea for Deserted Mother.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for aid for the "Cannon" family, which is in urgent need. The bureau says:

"When Mr. 'Cannon,' a factory hand, deserted his wife, he left her broken in health and with four small children to support. The oldest child is a boy under 10 years and the youngest a baby girl of 2. Mrs. 'Cannon' has absolutely no resources, and it will be some years before the boy can work. The woman is an excellent mother, and is working hard at day's work to keep her flock with her. Her best efforts, however, only net $5 a week, while expenses are about $8.

"The Bureau of Charities has taken the case, and will assist Mrs. 'Cannon' to keep her home together. Already the woman's attitude has been changed from one of despair to hope. A fund of $100 is being raised to furnish a weekly allowance for the next few months, and large and small contributions toward this amount should be mailed to the bureau marked 'For 0257 T.'

"The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following gifts received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 0253, one contribution of $1; appeal 0255, three contributions amounting to $4; appeal 0256, nineteen contributions amounting to $39.15; also appeal 0255 B. T., $1, from 'A friend in Southold'; for Kents family, $2.10, from Zilliah De Le Moore; a friend, $1; Cash Anon., $1, $1, $2."

TO SELL RARE AMERICANA.

Interesting Colonial Histories Among Books Heartman Will Offer.

Rare Americana will be sold on Feb. 29 by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue. One of the scarcest books, relating to the American Revolution, is among the items: "Impartial History of the War in America Between Great Britain and Her Colonies," London, 1780.

Another rarity is Nathaniel Byfield's "Account of the Late Revolution in New England," printed in London in 1689. An extremely scarce item is "The Humble Petition and Address of the General Court, Sitting at Boston in New England, Unto the High and Mighty Prince Charles the Second," London, 1660.

There is a fine copy of "An Answer to Several New Laws and Orders Made by the Rulers of Boston in New England," by G. Fox, printed in London in 1678. The "Memoirs and Adventures of Captain Matthew Phelps," by Anthony Haswell, Bennington, Vt., 1802, is another scarce work. His narrative furnishes historical facts for some of the most romantic chapters in American history.

An extremely rare book is the "Missive of William Penn, Proprietor of Pennsylvania, to the Free Society of Trades in London," quarto, Amsterdam, 1684.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 7:11 | Sun sets, 5:02 | Moon rises, 12:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:42	2:28	10:42	7:48
Governors Island	1:33	2:35	7:44	7:48
Hell Gate	1:02	1:48	8:11	8:06

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 25.

SS Matoppo, London, Feb. 6.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Feb. 2.
SS Bertha, Liverpool, Feb. 1.
SS Californie, Bordeaux, Feb. 12.
SS Kansas City, Bristol, Feb. 1.
SS Wico, Stockholm, Feb. 12.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam, Feb. 13.
SS Wilhelmina, Cienfuegos, Feb. 12.
SS Luz Blanca, Tampico, Feb. 13.
SS Kina, Glasgow, Feb. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb. 2
Saldanha da Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Subdunka Perpasme	Para	Feb. 6
Californie	Havre	Feb. 5
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Cairnhill	Havre	Feb. 6
Merton Hall	Oran	Feb. 2
Raeburn	Manchester	Feb. 5
Cornelius	Las Palmas	Feb. 9
Alan Galbraith	La Pallice	Feb. 7
Samland	London	Feb. 13
American	Rotterdam	Feb. 8
Siljestad	Glasgow	Feb. 9
Roma	Lisbon	Feb. 13
Villa de Tamatave	Spain	Feb. 12
Lopanto	Hull	Feb. 10
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 2?

DUE TOMORROW.

Cedric	Liverpool	Feb. 18
Ancon	Cristobal	Feb. 15
Oregonian	Barbados	Feb. 19
Richmond	London	Feb. 12
Ouega	Newport	Feb. 12
Acre	Pernambuco	Feb. 11

DUE MONDAY.

California	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Brazos	San Juan	Feb. 23
Calameras	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Eastern Prince	New Orleans	Feb. 22
Korea	London	Feb. 16
Mexico	Havana	Feb. 24
Napoli	Gibraltar	Feb. 14
Stockholm	Gothenberg	Feb. 19
Venos	Hull	Feb. 9
Titania	Oran	Feb. 8
Yuna	Macoris	Feb. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 25

DUE TUESDAY.

Samland	London	Feb. 13
Secame	Gibraltar	Feb. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Macona, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dictator, La Guaira	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kores, London	——	12:00 M.
Ville de Havre, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppe Verdi, Naples	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
St. Theodore, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Sav'h	——	3:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 25.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,103 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 224 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 450 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 31 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 76 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Trinidadian, Tampico to New York, was 25 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Over Falls at 12:46 P. M.
SS Gulf Coast, Port Arthur to New York, was 52 miles S. of Over Falls at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 130 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 174 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 185 miles S. at noon.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, passed Rebecca Light at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Feb. 24.
SS Furymedon, at Port Natal, Feb. 24.
SS Cliftonian, at Havre, Feb. 22.
SS California, at Copenhagen, Feb. 23.
SS Craster Hall, at Port Natal, Feb. 23.
SS Ville de Paris, at Marseilles, Feb. 20.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 25.
SS Advance, at Cristobal, Feb. 25.

Sailed.

SS City of Naples, from Cape Town, Feb. 21.
SS Cymric, from Liverpool, Feb. 24.
SS Manchuria, from Cardiff, Feb. 24.
SS Lackawanna, from Barrow, Feb. 24.
SS Kristianafjord, from Bergen, Feb. 23.

Passed.

SS Saxoleine, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Sommeladyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Hyles, New York for Cape Town, passed Ascension.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Feb. 26
Japan, Korea, and China (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan.....Feb. 28
Philippine Islands, and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)

GOT $25,000 FEE AS GLAVIS COUNSEL

Collier's Representative Tells of Brandeis's Engagement in Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy.

REALLY FOUGHT FOR WEEKLY

Wanted His Relations Kept Secret, Attorney Testifies—Justice Kelly Defends the Nominee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — Testimony was presented today to the sub-committee of the Senate which is considering the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, showing that in at least one of the famous cases in which Mr. Brandeis was supposed by some to represent the cause of the people he received $25,000 for his services. This was in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, in President Taft's Administration, when Mr. Brandeis, according to today's testimony, had himself listed as counsel for L. R. Glavis, a subordinate employe of the Government, about whom the controversy raged. Mark Sullivan of Collier's Weekly today testified that for Mr. Brandeis's services for five months the magazine paid him $25,000.

Friends of Mr. Brandeis have laid stress on his service in cases of a public sort, and the impression was conveyed that he had taken the popular side in litigation either gratuitously or for nominal fees. One witness before the sub-committee some time ago testified that if Mr. Brandeis had devoted himself to the regular practice of law instead of taking cases for the public good he undoubtedly would have laid up for himself a large competency. His fees for other cases in which he has figured have not been disclosed.

According to Charles E. Kelley, a lawyer of New York, who told the sub-committee today that he was employed by Collier's Weekly at the time of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, Mr. Brandeis was desirous that his own relations with the weekly be kept secret. Mr. Kelley said that Mr. Brandeis would not permit him to appear with him in the hearings, and that Mr. Brandeis had said that he wanted himself recorded as of counsel for Mr. Glavis, and not for Collier's Weekly. It was generally understood at the time that Mr. Glavis was not in a position to pay heavily for legal assistance.

Justice William J. Kelly of the Supreme Court of New York today testified in opposition to the charge made before the sub-committee that Mr. Brandeis had been employed indirectly by the New England road so that it might be afterward fought bitterly, to wreck the New England road, so that it might be acquired at a low figure by the New Haven. Payments to Mr. Brandeis in that suit had been made through Mr. Kelly, and he said today that he had been acting on behalf of Austin Corbin, President of the New England road, who had tried to save the remnants of the New England already wrecked by previous managements.

Justice Kelly said that he and Mr. Corbin had selected the stockholders who should bring the suits, except Mr. Goldsmith. According to Moorfield Storey of Boston, who testified to the original charge against Mr. Brandeis, a suit had been brought in the name of one Goldsmith, a Boston liquor dealer, and recent evidence in the trial of New Haven Directors showed that the New Haven had paid to Goldsmith $27,000 as expenses.

"I was counsel for Mr. Corbin," said Justice Kelly, "and Mr. Brandeis represented me in Boston in a number of matters. Mr. Corbin was President of the New England road for several months and Director for a longer time. The litigation referred to in the testimony before this committee was commenced when he resigned from the presidency. That was in 1902, and the New England line was in bad financial condition.

"Mr. Boswick was President of the road for a while. Mr. Corbin and Mr. Boswick were vigorous opponents of the New Haven road, the rival in New England, and its principal rival in getting to New York. When Mr. Corbin was elected President he insisted that certain Directors, who seemed to him to be working for selfish ends, be forced out. He succeeded in that. These Directors had wrecked the road, and he wanted to reorganize it and put it on a better financial basis. He brought to the road some of his friends.

"He failed to get the support of Mr. Boswick and so-called reorganization of the Board of Directors. He then resigned and the road collapsed. There was but one thing to do—put the road in the hands of receivers to keep the objectionable officers from using the property for selfish ends. Mr. Corbin instituted suits for that purpose.

"After Mr. Corbin resigned as President of the road the Directors voted a 3½ per cent. semiannual dividend. Mr. Brandeis obtained an injunction against the payment of this dividend. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts granted it. The suit to stop the payment of the proposed dividend was won by Mr. Corbin's friends, and whose names appear in the records."

"Who actually employed Mr. Brandeis?" Justice Kelly was asked.

"I employed him, acting for Mr. Corbin, and I had nothing whatever to do with the New Haven road," declared the witness. "I knew that Mr. Corbin expected to operate the New England road. A number of stockholders and bondholders of the New England joined Mr. Corbin, although he agreed to pay all the bills connected with the litigation against the management of the road.

"The statement that Mr. Brandeis was employed to see that New England road was made here," said Senator Fletcher. "Is there any truth in that?"

"No, not a word of it is true, for the New England road was wrecked before Mr. Brandeis took any part in the litigation," replied Justice Kelly. "Mr. Corbin was trying to save what belonged to himself and the friends he induced to go in with him. The courts decided with us that the road should not pay the 3½ per cent. voted by the Directors. We won the suits we pressed. I think that Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court issued the original injunction against the paying of the dividends."

"How long did Mr. Corbin pay the expenses of the litigation?" was one question.

"He kept it up until the end of 1903, when he told me that he was tired of the drain on him and would drop it," answered Justice Kelly. It was some time afterward that Mr. Corbin informed me that Charles E. Mc of the New Haven road agreed to carry on the suits. It was argued that the suits should be kept going until the foreclosure of the first mortgage was over."

"Who paid Mr. Brandeis?" a member of the committee inquired.

"As far as I know, all the money Mr. Brandeis got was from me, and Mr. Corbin paid me," said the witness. "Mr. Corbin and myself selected the stockholders, bondholders and others who were to bring the suits. This was true except in the case of a Mr. Goldsmith."

UPSETS $17,236 VERDICTS.

Appellate Division Says Jury Erred in Blaming Railroad.

The Appellate Division yesterday set aside a verdict of $15,134 obtained before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly and a jury in favor of 13-year-old Max Liebowitz of 608 Junior Street, Brooklyn, for the loss of his leg under the wheels of a Long Island Railroad freight car. The verdict of $2,102 in favor of the boy's father, Philip, for loss of the son's services was also set aside and a new trial ordered for both.

Justice Laughlin, writing the prevailing opinion, says in part: "The findings of the jury that the defendant was negligent and the plaintiff free from contributory negligence are against the weight of evidence."

PASTORS PRESS CHALLENGE

Seventy-two Preachers Insist on Brewers Debating Option Bill.

Seventy-two New York clergymen have written an open letter to the New York State Brewers' Association demanding that that organization appoint representatives to debate on the platform with representatives of the prohibition forces on the merits of the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill, which has been attacked by William H. Hirsh, the brewers' counsel. To the proposition of William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who proposed a public debate, representatives of the brewers responded that they would debate the matter before the Legislature.

This statement is vigorously attacked in the clergymen's letter. It read:

We desire to stand only for what is just and right. If your association is in accord with our desire to have truth and justice prevail, you will surely welcome the fullest discussion. We tender you a suitable auditorium for this purpose in Brooklyn and another in Manhattan, without expense, and will assure your representatives a fair dealing and courteous treatment.

If your opposition to this bill be in substance the contention that the people in this sovereign State of this free Republic have no right to determine whether saloons shall exist in their respective communities, or if you feel that you have such control of the people's representatives in the Legislature that you do not need to condescend to defend your position in public, that fact in itself is highly important. The public will be compelled to construe continued unwillingness to discuss this matter in the open as a confession that the saloons which you evidently fear will be closed under the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill exist today in New York City, not in response to, but in defiance of public sentiment in their respective neighborhoods.

Among the signers were: The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Dutton of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Kemp of the Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. William H. Morgan of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. James V. Chalmers of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield of the Old First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin of the West End Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. F. B. Upham, District Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

PUPILS QUIT SCHOOL AFIRE.

Only Three Minutes Needed to Empty Building in Ninth Avenue.

Public School No. 33, at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, was emptied in three minutes yesterday without the least excitement or disorder when, having learned that a fire had been discovered in the coal bins under the building. Miss Alida S. Williams, the Principal, rang the signal bell which notified the teachers to "dismiss all classes without hats and coats."

John O'Connor, janitor of the school, noticed a heavy gas over his coal bins shortly before noon. He turned over some of the coal and saw that it was red hot. O'Connor telephoned Miss Williams who, being assured there was no immediate danger of the fire spreading, called up the Board of Education. She was instructed to notify the Fire Department. The fire sq. Captain Mcguire, in command of Engine Company No. 1, directed Miss Williams to clear the school and he would respond. He waited three minutes to get the children out without excitement before sending the apparatus.

The fire apparatus appeared as the children were dismissed and immediately set to work flooding the coal bins. While they were thus engaged Miss Williams and fourteen teachers were at lunch in the assembly hall. Not until the fire engines appeared did the children know why they had been turned out. School was not resumed.

BIRTH CONTROL MEETING.

Carnegie Hall Will Hear Propaganda Discussed on March 1.

The Birth Control Committee, of which Leonard D. Abbott is Chairman, has sent out from its headquarters at 20 East 125th Street an announcement of a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 1 "to discuss our right to carry on written and printed birth control propaganda."

While the case against Margaret Sanger, whose husband, William Sanger, recently served thirty days for giving a birth control pamphlet to an agent of Anthony Comstock, was dropped, there is another propagandist awaiting trial. This is Emma Goldman, who was arrested on Feb. 11 for disseminating oral information with regard to birth control—the first case of the sort, according to the committee, that has ever come before an American court. She will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on Monday afternoon.

"We welcome the issue and accept the challenge," says the committee's circular. "Within the last year we have seen the birth control propaganda popularized and almost made respectable. Spread the good news, buy as many tickets to the mass meeting as possible, and together we will work to build a world which will be free from censors, poverty, and stupidity."

MORSE STEAMSHIP PLANS.

Combination of Fourteen Concerns to be Called U. S. Company.

Charles W. Morse has so far completed his plans for an important steamship service to European and Asiatic ports that the name for the proposed company consolidating his fourteen concerns has been chosen. It will be the United States Steamship Company and by the time stockholders of the present companies are asked to consent to the combination it is expected that several more vessels will be added to the fleet. The fourteen concerns now own one ship each.

Friends of Mr. Morse say his plans anticipate the result of efforts of the Administration to build up a Government fleet. According to the statement of Stuart G. Gibboney of counsel for the Morse shipping interests, before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Thursday, the United States Steamship Company will offer to lease the vessels built under the proposed bill, if passed, and will pay the Government a net rent of 6 per cent. of the cost of the boats. The company would, under the plan, pay all expenses and make reserves for depreciation.

TO ARGUE ROCKEFELLER TAX

Surrogate Sets March 3 as Date for Hearing on Foundation Bequest.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday allowed attorneys for both sides additional time in which to prepare arguments on the State's appeal from the action of the Transfer Tax Appraiser in exempting from taxation the residuary bequest of $438,593 made in the will of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller to the Rockefeller Foundation. He set March 3 for the hearing.

The State's attorneys maintain that the Foundation is performing the function of a trust company and that it is not a charitable institution within the meaning of the law, and therefore bequests received by the corporation are not exempt, as charities, under the transfer tax law.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Call with samples; 6th floor, 129 West 26th.

DRESSES AND SUITS.—Open to pay spot cash immediately. N. Y. Times.

DRESSES, SUITS.—Will pay cash for jobs; all kinds. Telephone 4890 Gramercy.

MERCHANDISE. — Bry - Block, Memphis, Tenn., are open for underpriced merchandise suitable for bargain basement; submit samples. Care J. T. Leonard & Co., 353 4th Av.

SILKS.—Will pay reasonable prices for any kind of silks in any width; cash if preferred. R 6 Times.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

AMERICAN POPLIN.—All shades; immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE and satin-striped Tub Silk, in latest shades, at a price for immediate delivery. Chelsea 8718.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th, Room 617.

PLAID GINGHAMS.—32 inches wide; beautiful shades; this season's goods; for sale in case lots only. R 20 Times.

SILK POPLIN.—250 pieces, in all colors, for immediate delivery. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

SUITS.—Big-selling numbers, from $8.50 to $12.50, in stock, for immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

SUITS.—Snappy Spring Suits for immediate delivery. 4 West 16th, 8th floor.

TAFFETA FOR SALE.—Phone Madison Square 1169.

VELVETEENS.—Kupfers 200 blk., 1,000 yds. to sell; corduroys, 800 yds.; drab, men's wear. Allmann Woolen Co., 71 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

Help and Situations Wanted.

A SALES AGENT with headquarters at New Orleans desires several lines from reliable manufacturers; A1 references. J. M., 616 West 184th St., Apt. 26.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾% per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3¾%
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Increased Use of Cotton Linings.

With the constantly increasing cost of wool, the linings trade finds that the clothiers are using more cotton substitutes. Instead of the serge and alpaca lining the clothier is seeking to cut his cost by using cotton goods. Advances on wool linings have probably been proportionately higher than on other kinds of woolen materials, because the main cost has been for raw material. Linen would be the logical substitute, but is unobtainable at present, and cotton must serve to take its place.

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Low-Price Stores to Suffer.

The rising cost of merchandise, according to a prominent manufacturer, will have an adverse affect on the chains of stores that operate on a policy of selling at low prices. Lines will have to be cut down constantly to eliminate those on which the prices have become prohibitive. This process of elimination will restrict such stores in many directions, and either low prices will have to be raised or the stores suffer the loss of patronage. In chains where one article is dealt in at a fixed retail price the strain of present conditions will be especially felt.

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Conditioning Company Dividend.

A dividend of 4 per cent. was declared for 1915 and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable on March 7, at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Conditioning and Testing Company, held yesterday. The company is supported by textile manufacturers. Besides conditioning of various materials it conducts an extensive research bureau. The company has a conditioning house in Paterson, and will shortly open another conditioning house in Philadelphia. Silk conditioning was started in this city in 1883 by some of the more progressive men in the silk industry, and has now extended to all textiles.

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What Price Comparisons Show.

The recent rise in prices on printcloths has brought them not far from the levels they showed in the days before the European war. Compared with last year at this time, after six months of war, present prices show notable advances. According to Lowinson's charts, 39-inch 68-72s were quoted at 5¾ cents on Feb. 25, 1913, at 5½ cents on the same date in 1914, 4¾ cents in 1915, and 5½ cents yesterday. On 38½-inch 64-60s the quotations for the same date were: 1913, 5½ cents; 1914, 5 3-16 cents; 1915, 3¾ cents, and 1916, 5 cents. On 38½-inch 60-48s they were: 1913, 4¼ cents; 1914, 4¼ cents; 1915, 3¼ cents, and 1916, 4 7-16 cents. The spot cotton quotation on Feb. 25, 1913, was 12½ cents; in 1914, 13 cents; in 1915, 8.35 cents, and 1916, 11.30 cents.

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Buyers Eager for Merchandise.

One of the leading houses in the boys' clothing business said yesterday that he had forty requests already to see his line for the coming Fall. Buyers are nervous over the situation, he said, and would like to place their orders just as soon as it is possible. In all cases he has refused to show his line before the appointed time because, he thinks, there will be enough merchandise to go around. Another clothing manufacturer commented on the fact that even the buyers from the smallest towns are coming to town. "We are seeing some faces that we never saw before," he said, which goes to show that the retailers even in far-distant sections of the country realize that to insure themselves against a shortage they have to get on the ground and place their orders early."

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Flower Season Here.

The demand for flowers covers a general line of merchandise and is so brisk that difficulty is being experienced by manufacturers and importers in making deliveries. In many quarters of the market dealers are behind in their shipments, with no prospect of catching up until much later in the season. While the demand is of a general character, dealers say that any quantity of blue and black effects, practically unobtainable, could be sold at the present time. American Beauties are still the principal item, with the orders now being placed, while wistaria and lilacs are also being ordered most freely. Red and old rose are the chief colors sought. France is the only foreign country from which supplies may be obtained. The domestic production has grown very materially since the war started.

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Weeding Out Slow Accounts.

Many of the credit men in various branches of business are employing the present opportune conditions to weed out their slow accounts. The peculiar feature of the way some houses conduct their transactions in this way is that they are perfectly able to meet their bills promptly, they constantly put off payment. Orders marked "c. b. d." cash before delivery, are the only kind of bills now accepted by some manufacturers from certain of their customers who have been slow pay in the past. While the present sellers' market continues, it is reasonable to suppose that many of the abuses the credit men have been forced to suffer in silence will come up for attention. The buyers need merchandise, and to get it they are willing to comply with many conditions that they would have disregarded in the past.

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A Difficulty for the Clothiers.

It is generally believed in the clothing trade that the real difficulty in marketing goods for the Fall season will develop on merchandise to be retailed around the $15 mark. The explanation given is that the man who buys a $15 suit is looking for a long-wearing, hard-finished worsted. With the advances that have taken place in the piece goods market, it is not possible to supply the usual grade of material for suits selling at this price. Either an inferior piece of cloth will have to be used, or prices raised to cover the additional costs. As the manufacturer has to meet a special fixed price of the retailer, the problem will be to furnish an all-worsted suit at the ordinary price. An all-worsted cannot be manipulated in the way a cassimere can, and the only way out, according to the manufacturers, is to have the retailer abandon his fixed price and put on prices that will cover the increases.

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Gray Goods Sell Freely.

Heavy buying of printcloths continued in this market yesterday, large sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents being made for March, April, and May delivery. For March and April sales of 38½-inch 64-64s were put through at 5¼ cents, while 64-60s in that width sold for March at 5 cents. March-April business was done on 38½-inch 60-52s at 4 9-16 cents, while on 64-48s, spot goods sold at 4 7-16 cents and April-May goods at 4⅝ cents. In the sheetings, heavy bag goods were not overactive, but sales of 40 square, were made, at 6¾ cents for March shipment. Forty-eight square, 4-yard sheetings, sold at 5¾ cents for March-June delivery, while some 5-yard goods sold for next month at 6 cents. Fine goods and specialities continued to move in a large way. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

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Why Are Printcloths Selling?

With cotton dropping from day to day, and reports concerning the finishing situation reflecting great pessimism as a result of the dyestuff famine, this question is being asked in the local market lately: "What is causing the present large movement of printcloths at rising prices?" Despite the heavy buying during Decembr, it was generally understood that the convertrs had much of their needs yet to fill. They were then waiting, it was said, for the time to come when the finishers could take care of them better, as well as hoping for a favorable break in prices. For several weeks the market was virtually dead, then a sudden demand sprang up, apparently for no reason at all. It is contended in some quarters that this demand is due to the duplicate orders being placed by the big jobbers for Spring, but granting this to be true, it is asked, how can the goods be finished for these buyers if there are no colors? And if the goods can't be finished, why are the converters buying at present prices?

SISAL BANKERS WARNED.

Official Admits That Gregory Objected to Terms Made to Growers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. — Attorney General Gregory has warned officials of the Pan-American Commission Corporation that some sections of their contract to furnish money for marketing the Yucatan sisal crop may violate the law of the United States. Lynn H. Dinkins, Vice President of the corporation, so testified today before the Senate Sisal Investigation Committee.

A provision guaranteeing the corporation 5 per cent. on all sisal sales was the objectionable feature, Mr. Dinkins said. Negotiations were pending, he added, to revise the contract so as to give a flat rate on sales instead of the percentage.

Mr. Dinkins reiterated the statement that the International Harvester Company had tried to prevent the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago from lending money to finance sisal deals, and said he had received an intimation from the First National Bank of Chicago that the Harvester interests might prevent its participation in the loan.

Mr. Dinkins said his most direct information regarding the Harvester concern's activities came from George M. Reynolds, President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who told him that President Cyrus H. McCormick of the Harvester Company had threatened to withdraw the company's deposit at the bank if it loaned the sisal corporation money.

A charge was put into the record by Senator Curtis of Kansas that L. C. Browne, assistant secretary of the Commission Corporation, had told Kansas business men that the commission had offered $500,000 in gold to Governor Alvarado of Yucatan in return for a monopoly of sisal was denied by Mr. Dinkins.

Fernando Solis Camara, a Yucatan sisal grower, testified regarding sisal production and methods of harvesting and marketing. Henry Towne, Warden of the Wisconsin Penitentiary, which uses 12,000 bales of sisal a year in the manufacture of binder twine, made a statement about buying conditions, saying he never had experienced any difficulty in obtaining raw material either from brokers or from the Yucatan Commission.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 25. — Forty-two corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,371,800, were chartered. They include:

James A. Hearn & Son, Inc., dry goods, department store, theatres, moving-pictures, $1,200,000; D. H. and C. Cowl, H. S. Greims, G. E. Schauck, 20 West 14th St.

Hanson Autotype Co., Inc., Manhattan, typesetting machines, premium, $75,000; J. Mork, H. F. Hanson, R. A. Jenks, New York City.

Cyclops Steel Co., Inc, iron, steel, products, crucible steel, $500,000; C. F. Pickhardt, A. G. Murray, C. F. Baker, 63 East 74th St.

Jackson Mills Emery Co, Inc., quarrying slate, granite, mining emery, corundum, $100,000; H. Starr, R. W. Lesley, C. A. Sandt, Easton, Penn.

Eastern Trail Mobile Sales Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, engineering appliances, trucks, $50,000; C. B. Mansford, S. K. Colby, V. C. Armstrong, 61 Broadway.

Swanson Holding Co., Inc., realty construction, merchandise, $50,000; S. M. Kelcher, F. C. Elliott, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

J. Rayner Co., Inc., Eddyville, mahogany, walnut veneers, cabinet woods, $50,000; J. Denman, A. L. Smith, J. Rayner, 1,174 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Elbert Clarke Co., Inc., Rochester, auditing, accounting, appraisals, efficiency engineers, $50,000; F. C. Bigam, E. Clarke, W. E. W. Dow, 77 South Fitzgerald St., Rochester.

Larchmont Gardens Building Co., Mamaroneck, construction, hotels, stores, factories, mills, fixtures, furniture, $25,000; L. J. Perrin, W. Barnum, L. Hoyt, 60 Wall St.

The Panna Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, contracting, building, insurance, $25,000; G. H. Deronda, C. Lynn, F. W. Heimann, 514 West 135th St.

K. F. Griffiths & Co., Inc., chemicals, pumice stone, sponges, chamois, skins, $100,000; K. and W. Griffiths, C. W. Botchford, 61 Fulton St.

Spellman Glove Co., Inc., Gloversville, gloves, mittens, leather, findings, $25,000; A. Schuh, Jr., and M. C. Spellman, 16 20th Av., Gloversville.

Magin Shock Absorber Co., Inc., Rochester, machinery, automobile parts, $15,000; M. Ludwig, A. and W. Magin, Rochester.

Overland Film Producing Co., Inc., Buffalo, motion pictures, $10,000; H. Herman, F. Clair Smith, J. Calnay, 470 Pearl St., Buffalo.

Carthage Development Co., Rochester, realty, $10,000; G. B. Wesley, C. H. Sanford, L. B. Ball, 40 Main St., East Rochester.

W. O. Paxton, Inc., steamship, railroad, commission, freight brokers, forwarders, shipping agents, customs brokers, $10,000; J. D. Dewitt, C. C. Bussey, W. O. Paxton, 82 Wall St.

Westcliff Realty Corp., realty, $10,000; W. H. Siebrecht, Jr., J. E. Heffmire, D. W. Wittpenn, Queens.

Harry J. Simonds & Co., Inc., feathers, flowers, hat trimmings, women's apparel, $15,000; C. M. Seltow, M. Corin, H. J. Simonds, Rockaway Park.

Ryan & Doody, Inc, Rochester, realty, construction, mercantile, $10,000; E. Lavin, W. A. Doody J. A. Ryan, 35 Beacon St., Rochester.

New Amsterdam Carriage and Automobile Storage Warehouse, Inc., $10,000; E. Howie, D. J. Palley, E. J. Nathan, Jr., 127 West 74th St.

Gambinossi Lace Co., Inc., linens, laces, cottons, textile fabrics, $10,000; B. Klinger, J. Hickey, G. Gambinossi, 280 West 38th St.

F. W. Realty Corpn., realty, construction, mercantile, $10,000; C. F., F. and S. Werner, 251 West 92d St.

Emil Feffercorn, Inc., furnishings, tapestries, rugs, works of art, furniture, $10,000; A. E. Gutgsell, E. and E. Feffercorn, 126 East 28th St.

Dunne Hotel and Bathing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. J. Reiber, C. E. Kline, T. J. Dunne, West 35th St. and Surf Av., Brooklyn.

Klugerman and Kamil, Inc., Brooklyn, butter, cheese, dairy, produce, $10,000; M. Green, J. Klugerman, I. Kamil, 2,058 Douglas St., Brooklyn.

Thoma, Inc, women's wearing apparel, household goods, $15,000; E. L. Hayes, E. L. Rounds, M. Thoma, 21 East 49th St.

Sol Young Photographer, Inc., $10,000; L. Masur, S. and M. Young, 600 West 116th St.

R. J. Walters Co., Inc., Buffalo, dyestuffs, chemicals, foundry supplies, dynamite, explosives, capital to pay dues, begin business with $5,000; F. Beckert, G. E. Degolia, R. J. Walters, 501 Iroquois St., Brooklyn.

Franke, Franke, Inc., drayage, trucking, forwarding, express, $5,000; L. Vanaken, R. S. Conkling E. J. Franke, 693 East 18th St.

Radler and Weinstein Co., Inc., merchandise, ladies' children's hats, $5,000; L. Radler, J. Weinstein, R. Schwarz, 2,152 Belmont Av., Bronx.

Browns Realty Co., Inc., realty, capital no par value, begin business with $600; R. D. Deswelyn, J. W. Naughton, F. P. Hagan, 216 William St.

Melville Improvement Co., Inc., realty, construction, merchandise, $5,000; J. Lourie, W. and E. Max, Baldwin, L. I.

The Connecticut Electric Steel Co., Inc., iron, steel, products, $5,000; W. W. Corlett, C. Margerum, E. L. Willson, 2,368 83d St., Brooklyn.

Authorization: Bosworth, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., moving picture films, $10,000. Representative, C. H. Pierce, 220 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Capital increase: Pond Pharmacal Co., New York, $100,000 to $500,000.

Capital reduction: Joseph L. Porter Co., Inc., New York, $625,000 to $485,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Seventy-second Street Corp., Manhattan; Spencer Realty Company, Manhattan; California Beacon Minature Electric Co., New York; Traders Metal Goods Co., Inc.; Highborough Realty Co., Saratoga Springs; Albany Knitting Co., Albany.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Charters filed: Mycock Machine Co., 26 West State St., Trenton; Albert Honman, agent; to act as mechanical engineers, boilermakers, toolmakers, &c.; $50,000; to start business with $9,000.

W. Henry Mycock, John W. Mycock, and George E. Mycock, all of Trenton.

Dorothy Farm, Wilburtha, Mercer County; to raise and deal in poultry as well as eggs; $10,000. Charles J. Flak, New York; William H. Carr, Wilburtha; Joseph M. Shellbarger, New York.

James J. Smith, Jr., Leather Co., Newark; to deal in furs and leather goods; $25,000. Louis F. Nosher, P. Eymer Bryce, and Joseph L. Smith, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 25.—Charters filed here:

American Talking Picture Machine Corporation, $6,000,000, to manufacture talking machines, picture machines and records for same. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Mégner.

Popular Pictures Corporation, $1,500,000, to manufacture motion picture films, to conduct places of amusement, &c. Incorporators, same as above.

Bogatons Packing House Company, $1,000,000; to deal in cattle, to carry on a general cold storage and warehouse business. Incorporators same as above.

National Automobile Association, New York, $500,000, to act as agent for the distribution of automobiles and other motor vehicles. Incorporators, Hubert C. Anderson, Warren F. Hayes, New York, Harry F. Karst, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

BIG BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING.

Cities on Great Lakes Report Millions of Dollars in Orders.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The shipbuilding industry on the Great Lakes, after lying dormant more or less for half a decade, is enjoying a revival of prosperity, according to reports from shipyards at and near Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Duluth, Minn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, and smaller Great Lake ports. The opening of the Panama Canal, the activities of submarines, and the healthy increase in exports are considered the immediate causes of the shipbuilding boom. This boom has created new work for hundreds of men, and already has caused the rebuilding of old yards and the planning of several new ones.

Cleveland alone reports the closing of contracts for forty-six vessels, at an aggregate cost of more than $8,000,000, and that negotiations are in progress for thirty more ships. These orders are being filled at Cleveland, Toledo, Lorain, and Ashtabula, Ohio; Ecorse and Manitowoc, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y.

The Toledo Shipbuilding Company is working on an eastern order for five schooners with auxiliary power plants, to be used in coastwise trade. A lake freighter 600 feet long also is being set up at Toledo. The total tonnage of the Toledo contracts is said to be 30,000.

Detroit reports the receipt of orders for a score of ships by Michigan companies and Ohio firms not mentioned in the Cleveland reports. The tonnage of the vessels that will be under construction in Michigan harbors during 1916 is estimated at 100,000.

Duluth says the first ship to be built at Superior, Mich., yards since 1910 will be constructed this year "provided the steel can be procured."

At Chicago the Calumet docks, which have been occupied only with repair work during the last eight years, have just received an order for the construction of a freight steamer 250 feet long. This boat, which is to be launched the latter part of April, was ordered through New York agents for a concern in Norway.

The American Shipbuilding Company at Cleveland has an order for six steam freighters from Norwegian interests, and the Toledo Shipbuilding Company for four boats from the same source. The latter company also is building six auxiliary schooners for New York interests.

The Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company has orders for three steam trawlers from a Boston concern and for a Government survey boat to be used in Alaskan waters. Five huge bulk freighters are to be built by the American Shipbuilding Company at its Lorain yards in 1916 and ten in 1917. Orders for seven other such boats for 1916 delivery have been distributed among smaller shipyards on the Great Lakes.

At Cleveland it is understood that Italian interests are negotiating for twenty-eight ocean-going trading vessels of 3,000 tons each. In addition to all this building activity twenty-four freighters with a total capacity—of 112,700 tons have changed hands on the Great Lakes in the vicinity of Cleveland since the first of the year. Since last October, when the present boom first began to be felt, eighty vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 500,000 have been sold on the Great Lakes. This is exclusive of package freighters and Canadian ships.

JANUARY'S EXPORTS DROP.

Less Than December's, but $68,000,000 More Than in January, 1914.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—January exports were $17,364,000 less than those of December. The total for January was $335,535,000, which, as compared with January, 1914, is an increase of $68,000,000. Imports amounted to $184,192,000—$12,000,000 greater than in December. But, as in every month for a year past, the percentage of articles and values of imports on the free list increased, until, as shown for January, 74 per cent. came in free of duty.

For seven months ending with January the grand total of export values reached the record figure of $2,181,312,922. This is 44 per cent. greater than for that period in the previous year and 40 per cent. higher than for any other seven months in the history of American commerce, the last comparable high mark having occurred in the seven months ending with January, 1913.

The grand total of imports for the seven months ending with last January was $1,096,979,173, being $500,000,000 greater than the best high record heretofore, which was $1,000,484,000 for the seven months ending with January, 1913. The export balance for the seven months ending with January, 1916, was $1,084,333,149, which is two and a half times as much as any balance in any similar seven-month period in the last five years.

Our international gold movements were comparatively small, imports thereof in January last amounting to $15,008,222 and exports $10,373,517. The aggregate gold imports for seven months to Jan. 31, 1916, were $322,038,386, about nine times the amount imported in the seven months preceding Jan. 31, 1915, while gold exports aggregated $34,056,908 in the first seven months of the current fiscal year, against four times that amount in a like period of the preceding year.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—G. E. Harris & Co.; G. E. Harris, woolens; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. E. Reid, dress goods; 254 4th Av.; York.

BAY CITY, Texas—Badouh Bros.; A. M. Badouh, dry goods; Continental.

BOSTON, Mass.—Brown-Durrell Co.; C. P. Marshall, men's, women's knit underwear; 19 W. 19th.

BOSTON, Mass.—Koerner & Mitchell; W. H. Mitchell, tailors; Marie Antoinette.

BOSTON, Mass.—C. D. Finn, hats, caps; Continental.

BOSTON—Miss M. E. Ford, millinery; Martha Washington.

BOSTON—American Slipper Mfg. Co.; S. Sacks, slippers; Albert.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mrs. Mallee, jobs coats, skirts; Miss Kraus, jobs silk dresse, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Roxbury D. G. Co.; M. Cohen, dry goods; Wallick.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. Shanks, notions, jewelry, leather goods; A. J. Fish, domestics, blankets; 315 5th Av.

BUFFALO.—Flint & Kent; I. B. Hope, boys' clothing, hats, caps; men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 220 5th Av.

CANTON, Penn.—C. Biddle & Co.; C. F. Biddle, men's, clothing; St. Denis.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; William Chattin, embroideries, laces, neckwear; 16 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. C. Kelly, millinery, &c.; Bonta-Narragansett.

CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, petticoats, infants' wear; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Western D. G. Co.; M. R. Polacek, general merchandise; Grand.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. M. Chamberlain, men's, young men's clothing, basement; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Colby Davis, dress goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. Russakow, vellings, ladies' neckwear; 116 Worth.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Moch, Berman & Co.; N. Mueller, trimmings; Ansonia.

CINCINNATI—Modern Store; T. Samcony, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr.

Railroad Bonds

Information Comparisons

We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
50 North River Insurance Stock
25 Preferred Accident Insur. Stock
20 Union American Cigar Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

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140 New Jersey Zinc Stock
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Stronger and Duller—Reasons for Market Optimism.

The news from Washington yesterday, while it did not preclude Congressional opposition to the country's foreign policy, lessened the likelihood of what the market had feared the day before—an open breach between the Administration and the upper and lower houses of Congress over the conduct of the negotiations with Germany in regard to the submarine problem. With tension on this point lessened the market drifted back into dullness and into strength. Short covering was largely responsible for the latter, but the news of the day contributed to the same end in the case of individual issues in addition to the favorable effect exerted by the Washington advices. The report that Germany would postpone the date for carrying into effect its new decree against armed merchant men was accepted as an indication of a satisfactory outcome of the situation over which Congress had threatened to oppose the President openly. This report helped to confirm the belief that in the absence of interference by Congress the Administration will bring about an agreement with Germany.

This belief was really at the bottom of the confidence in the outlook for the market which found reflection in the price movement yesterday. The possibility of a break with Germany is regarded by many people as the only thing now discussed which would be likely to bring any severe selling movement. In the absence of that the prevailing belief appears to be that the favorable factors in the home situation may be expected to gradually increase public interest in the market. A corollary of this view is that an attitude of caution is likely to prevail until the outcome of our relations with Germany become more clearly defined.

The chance for optimistic market views making themselves felt is increased by the fact that there has been real improvement in the technical position. In a good many cases, it is being reported, time loans of brokers are being paid off instead of being renewed. This sometimes occurs when money market conditions prompt a larger use of call loans in the place of time loans, but on this occasion the reason for the retirement of these loans appears to be that brokers have reduced the amount of stock which they are carrying for customers. This is the sort of readjustment which the market has needed. It represents an increase in the buying power behind the market to the extent to which stocks have been taken out of brokers' accounts either by outright purchases or by speculative purchases by those who finance their operations direct with the banks instead of through brokers' offices. The lack of buying power from which the market lately suffered was not due to the banks being loaned up, for they have been very far from that, but to the carrying facilities of brokerage houses having been nearly exhausted.

Such items of news as the declaration of a first dividend on American Woolen common and the increase in the operations of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, recently resuscitated from proposed liquidation, are typical of the course which events are taking in the regions outside of the Stock Exchange. Enlarged earnings and enlarged industrial and commercial activity are counted on to give all the greater effect to the improved technical position so soon as the status of our international relations is clarified.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston		3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	5½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 months	3
90 days	2⅜@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76½	4.75¾	4.76½	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.76¼	4.77	+ .00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.56⅛	5.57½	5.56⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.56⅛	5.56⅛	5.56¼	+ .00⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	73.25	73.06¼	73.18¾	— .18⅛
Cables	73.31¼	73.12½	13.25	— .25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.87½	5.86½
95.28 Berlin	73.37½	73.50
20.29 Austria	12.68	12.74
26.70 Scandinavia	28.25	28.30
19.29 Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26	5.24
40.19 Holland	42.50	42.75
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.71½	6.70⅝
51.45 Russia		31.75
China—		
Hongkong	46.35	46.50
Shanghai	63.00	63.12½
India—		
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
Kobe	50.25	50.37½
Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
Rio	23.25	23.31¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝	$4.71¾	$4.69⅞

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $502,273,214; balance, $42,555,964; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $583,084.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 100 discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27 1-16d. unchanged; New York, 57c. unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¼.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	97.37	96.78	97.06	+ .28
25 industrials	96.87	95.88	96.35	+ .48
50 stocks	86.94	86.23	86.77	+ .43

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 25	86.94	86.23	86.77	+ .43
Feb. 24	Adm.	86.06	86.34	— .28
Feb. 23	87.56	86.93	87.23	— .10
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 21	87.71	87.20	87.33	— .26
Feb. 19	87.85	87.27	87.59	+ .32
Feb. 18	87.45	86.76	87.27	+ .25
Feb. 17	87.44	86.72	87.02	— .24
Feb. 16	88.01	87.07	87.26	— .62
Feb. 15	88.18	87.61	87.88	— .04
Feb. 14	88.70	87.78	87.92	— .73

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	89.06	10	85.46	1	88.77
1915	92.78	11	58.99	24	90.02
1914	71.10	4	61.35	28	70.48
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	88.77
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	79.10	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	69.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	63.09
1912	76.61	Dec. 20	72.54	Jan. 3	75.84
1911	84.81	Jan. 23	68.17	Sept. 25	77.65

*To date.

LONDON MARKET SUBDUED.

Traders Are Awaiting the Outcome of German Offensive in France.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Money and discount rates were steady today. The exchange market was neglected and uninteresting. American cable transfers were quoted at 4.76⅞@4.77.

The storm made communication with the provinces difficult and tended to decrease business on the Stock Exchange, while the tone was generally subdued pending the outcome of the present operations on the western front.

Japanese bonds were firm features, and copper shares were steady, with the exception of Rio Tintos, which were weak. Consols and the war loan declined in the absence of support. American securities were affected by the negotiations between Washington and Berlin and closed lower on a small amount of business.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,888,888	$128,038,655
Ord. fnt. rev. receipts	25,852,368	247,177,206
Income tax	1,555,440	18,148,360
Miscellaneous	2,815,870	29,680,532
Total receipts	$45,112,776	$423,019,144
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	4,432,200	57,455,598
Customs of total disburs. over total receipts	2,017	46,998,685
Expenditures	49,545,076	480,474,743

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1916.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	340,888
Same day last year	171,638
Year to date	26,545,770
Same period last year	9,366,023
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.77 + .43
Same day last year	59.96 + .29

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22⅛	22½	800	Alaska Gold Mines	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22¼	...
9¼	9½	700	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
29½	29⅞	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
80¼	81	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
68	69	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	67½	68⅛	67½	68⅛	— ⅛
68⅝	69	700	Am. Beet Sugar	69¼	69¼	69	69	— ⅛
160	170	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	163	163	163	163	...
62½	62¼	8,000	Am. Can	62¼	62⅝	61¼	62⅛	+ ¼
68½	69½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	69	69⅞	68¼	69¼	+ ¼
97	104	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
29½	30	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	29	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ½
22¼	22¼	4,600	Am. Linseed	22¼	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅝
41⅝	42	400	Am. Linseed pf	42½	42⅝	41	41¼	+ ½
69¼	69½	12,300	Am. Locomotive	68	69¾	67½	69¼	+1½
101⅞	102	400	Am. Locomotive pf	101⅜	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞	— ⅛
99⅜	100	7,750	Am. Smelt. & R.x d	99	100⅛	99	99⅜	+ ⅜
112	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	+ ⅜
112	112½	25	Do., odd lot	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
53½	54	500	Am. Steel F'dries	53⅜	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅜
111¼	112½	100	Am. Sugar Ref	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅜
127⅜	127⅞	725	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127½	127⅞	127¼	127⅞	+ ⅜
192	195	100	Am. Tobacco	195	195	195	195	+ ⅜
53¼	53⅜	27,160	Am. Woolen t. r	52½	53⅜	52½	53½	+2
99	99¼	1,620	Am. Woolen pf. t. r	98½	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
81	81¼	6,500	Am. Zinc Lt. S	80	82	79¾	81	+1⅞
88¼	88½	11,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	88¾	87½	88⅜	+ ⅝
69½	70	500	Associated Oil	70	70¾	70	70¾	+1
103¼	103½	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¼	103½	103	103¼	+ ⅛
101	102	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	102	102	102	102	...
107½	107⅝	9,400	Baldwin Loco	107	108⅛	106¾	107⅝	+ ⅝
109	110	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
86⅞	87	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	87¼	86½	87	+ ⅝
74¼	74¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	73¼	75¼	73¼	75¼	...
86	86¼	100	Bank of Commerce	174	174	174	174	...
114½	119⅝	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	— ¼
91⅝	91⅝	100	Bush Terminal	115½	115½	115½	115½	—1
29⅝	30⅛	5,500	Butte & Superior	91½	92⅛	90	91½	+ ⅞
61	62	700	California Petrol	29⅜	30	29¼	30	+1¼
168½	169	600	Canadian Pacific	62	62¼	62	62¼	+1¼
53⅜	54	3,400	Central Leather Co	169	169⅜	168⅜	168⅜	+ ½
91	92	1,400	Chandler Motor	53⅜	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅜
61⅜	62¼	750	Chesapeake & Ohio	91⅜	91⅝	91	91	—1
12⅜	12⅝	1,400	Chi. Great Western	61	62	61	61½	+ ½
94⅛	95	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
126½	127½	300	Chi. & Northwest	94¼	94¼	94	94⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	19	460	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	126⅜	127	126⅜	127	+ ½
23½	23⅝	2,900	Chile Copper	18¼	19	18¼	19	+ ½
56⅞	57⅜	3,600	Chino Copper	25	25⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
69½	71	6,600	Cluett, Peabody Co	56⅞	57⅞	56⅞	57½	+ ⅜
43⅜	44	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
80	81	2,000	Continental Can	43⅞	44⅜	43⅜	44	...
22¼	22½	100	Corn Products Ref	80	80	80	80	...
97	98	5,600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	21⅜	22⅝	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅝
79¼	79⅝	600	Crucible Steel	96⅜	97⅜	96⅜	97⅜	+1⅞
113	113⅝	15,700	Crucible Steel pf	78½	79⅜	77¼	79¼	+1¼
94⅜	95⅛	100	Deere & Co. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
149	151	100	Del. & Hudson	150½	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	+2⅝
8	9¼	300	Den. & Rio Grande	9	9	9	9	...
46	46¾	2,850	Distillers' Secur	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ¾
24	24¼	200	Dome Mines	24	24	24	24	...
36½	36⅝	6,100	Erie	35⅜	37	35¼	36⅝	+ ⅝
53¼	53⅝	1,900	Erie 1st pf	51	52½	51	52½	+ ½
43	45½	900	Erie 2d pf	45½	45⅝	45	45	...
115	117½	100	Gen. Chemical pf	116	116	116	116	+1½
168¼	170	200	General Electric	170	170	170	170	+1
457⅜	480	400	General Motors	478	478	473¾	474	—1
113	114⅜	100	General Motors pf	114	114	114	114	+ ½
71¼	71⅝	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	71⅝	71	71¼	+ ⅛
120¼	121	1,000	Great Northern pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	+ ⅝
43⅜	43⅝	2,920	G. N. certs.ore prop	43¼	43⅞	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	200	Greene-Cananea	46	46¾	46	46¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	1,034	Guggenheim Explor	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	4,400	Inspiration Copper	45⅜	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
17	17¼	300	Interboro Consol	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛	+ ⅛
73½	74	900	Interboro Con. pf	73½	74¼	73½	73⅝	+ ⅛
63	64	200	Int. Agricultural pf	63¼	63¾	63	63	— ¼
110	111¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	...
103½	104½	2,000	Int. Mar. Mar. pf	103	105	103	105	+ ⅝
69½	69⅝	9,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr	68¼	69⅞	68¼	69⅝	+1
47⅜	47⅞	1,900	Int. Nickel	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48	...
10⅞	11	900	Int. Paper	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	26	400	Kansas City South	25	28	25½	26	+1
54⅞	55	11,150	Kenhecott Copper	55	55⅜	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
77⅜	78¼	800	Lackawanna Steel	78	78¾	77⅝	78	...
103½	103⅝	200	Laclede Gas	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	...
50⅝	51¼	2,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51¼	+ ⅛
77⅜	78¼	600	Lehigh Valley	78	78½	77⅞	77⅞	+1⅜
122	124	400	Louis. & Nash	121½	122	121½	122	—1½
130	132	100	Manhattan Elev	130	130	130	130	— ½
83½	85½	2,100	Maxwell Motors	84½	85⅜	84½	85¼	+ ⅝
84½	85	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
49	49¼	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	48¼	49¼	48¼	49	— ⅛
104¼	104¾	6,200	Mexican Petroleum	103⅜	105	103⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	1,900	Miami Copper	38½	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
5	6⅜	200	Minn. & St. Louis	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
16	18	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	17	17	17	17	— ½
16	18	50	do., odd lot	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	...
5	5¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	14½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14	14	14	14	— ¼
4⅝	5	300	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4⅝	5	...
4⅝	5	100	do., 1st rcts	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
71	72	300	Montana Power	71¼	71¼	70½	70½	+ ⅛
111½	114	200	Montana Power pf	113	113	113	113	—1⅝
25	25½	700	Nat. En. & St. Co	24½	25	24½	25	...
67	67¼	700	Nat. Lead Co	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	16⅜	700	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅛	16⅜	16	16⅛	...
142	143	300	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	142	142	...
104⅞	105	7,900	N. Y. Central	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	+ ⅝
33	36	50	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	35	35	35	35	...
67⅝	67¾	2,200	N. Y., N. H. & H	66⅝	67⅜	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
116⅝	117	900	Norfolk & Western	116½	117	116½	117	+1
84½	85	300	Norfolk & West. pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
112⅝	113	400	Northern Pacific	112⅝	113	112⅝	113	+ ⅛
7	7⅜	1,800	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅜	9,800	Pacific Mail	18½	23½	18½	23½	+5½
94	98	55	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	96	96	96	96	...
57	57½	1,800	Penn. R. R	57¼	57¼	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
103	104	300	People's Gas, Chi	103	103½	103	103½	+ ½
41½	42¼	200	Philadelphia Co	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
31	31¼	300	Pittsburgh Coal	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
95	95	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	95	95	95	95	— ½
53⅜	53⅝	1,700	Pressed Steel Car	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+1⅛
162	164	50	Pullman Co.	162½	162½	162½	162½	...
39	40	400	Railway Steel Sp	40½	40½	40	40	+1½
23	23⅜	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	23	23⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
77⅞	78	11,400	Reading	77⅞	80	77⅞	79½	+1⅞
43	43	100	Reading 1st pf	43	43	43	43	+ ⅜
42	42⅜	400	Reading 2d pf	42	42⅜	42	42⅜	+1⅛
51⅜	52½	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52	+ ⅝
110	110	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110	110	110	110	—1
7⅛	7⅜	200	Rock Island Co. pf	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	36¼	36½	36½	36½	...
177	178	1,340	Sears, Roeb. & Co	177	177	175	175½	—1½
3,825	3,900	100	Shattuck-Arizona	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+ ⅛
56	58	3,800	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56	56	56	56	+ ½
99⅛	99⅜	400	Southern Pacific	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
173	173	1,400	So. Porto Rico Sug	173½	173½	172	172	—1
108	108⅜	200	So. P. R. Sugar pf	110	110	110	110	...
20¼	20½	1,400	Southern Railway	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
37	38	200	Southern Ry. pf	38	38	38	38	...
86	87	100	Standard Milling pf	86¼	86½	86½	86½	— ⅜
143½	146	2,300	Studebaker Co	144½	146¼	144½	145⅝	+1
108	111	100	Studebaker Co. pf	110	110	110	110	—2
51	57½	700	Tennessee Copper	57¼	57⅝	57	57	...
205	206½	2,700	Texas Co.	202	206⅝	202	205½	+1½
100	104	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	7⅞	300	Union B. & P. Co	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
134⅛	134½	5,900	Union Pacific	133⅜	134⅛	133¼	134⅛	+ ⅛
9½	9⅝	1,800	United Cigar Mfrs	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
20½	8		United Dry Goods	21	21	21	21	— ½
144	145	1,400	United Fruit Co	143	145	143	145	+ ½
13½	14	900	United Rys. Inv	14	14⅜	13½	13½	+ ½
28½	29	400	United Rys. Inv. pf	29½	29½	28⅞	29	— ⅛
17½	18	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
148½	149	2,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	148	150	147⅞	149	+1½
46	47	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	47	47	47	47	...
51⅝	51⅝	700	U. S. Rubber	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
107	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅝
107	107½	60	do., odd lot	107½	107½	107½	107½	...
83⅜	83½	21,575	U. S. Steel	82⅞	83⅜	82⅜	83½	+ ⅝
116⅜	116⅝	200	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝	+ ⅛
84½	85	6,600	Utah Copper	84½	85

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Little Changed on More Active Trading—Bonds Are Less Active, but Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 306,700 shares of stock and $645,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 211,979; oil, 69,413, and mining, 183,308. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,000	†Aetna Ex., wi	23½	24	23½	24
1,100	Ajax Rub., Inc.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
200	Am. Grit. Mfg. Co.	25½	28	25½	26
50	Am. Cigar & P.	65	65	65	65
3,200	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½
1,400	†Car. Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Carwin Steel	8½	8½	8½	8½
402	†Chev. Motor Co.	134	135	130	134
1,800	Corp. of R. & I.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4,000	†Cuba Cane Sug.	50½	50½	49½	50⅛
75	Driggs-Seabury	140	140	138	138
125	Emerson Phon.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜
25	Guan. Sugar	75	75	72	73
2,000	Rathod. Bronze	20½	20½	18	18
50	Kelly Sp. Tire	71½	71½	71½	71½
2,200	†S. S. Kresge, w. i.	14½	14½	13½	13⅝
200	†Lake Tor. Boat	10½	11	10½	11
1,000	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,500	†Maxim Mun.	5	5½	5	5⅛
10,800	xx†Midvale S.	65⅝	67	65⅝	65⅝
26,400	†Midvale S. rts.	2	2½	1½	1⅝
14,100	†Nevins Elec.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6	†Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	116	116	116	116
250	Redtop El. Inc.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
300	†St. Jos. Lead	15	15	15	15
700	Submarine Bt., v. t. cfs.	35⅜	36½	35⅜	36½
5,000	†Tob. Prods.	38½	39½	38½	39
2,200	Texas rights	16½	17	16½	16⅝
100	Triangle Film, v. t. cfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	†Unit'd Cer.	96⅝	97½	96⅝	97⅛
7,800	Unit. Prf. Shs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	†Unv. Mtr. W.	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6⅛
1,000	U.S. L. & H.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,200	U.S. L. & H. pf.	5	5	5	5
200	†Wabash Pitts. Term., w. i.	18	18	17⅜	17⅜
125	White Motors	49	49¼	49	49⅛
1,100	World Tire Co. v. t. cfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg'e.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil	15¼	15	15	– 1⅛
150	Ohio Oil	238	235	236	+ 2
15	Pr. Oil & Gas	410	410	410	+ 5
110	St. Oil of Cal.	264	257	258	–
25	St. Oil of Ind.	518	515	515	– 2
8	St. Oil of N.J.	505	501	501	– 4
30	St. Oil of N.Y.	211	210	210	– 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†Am. Oil & G.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
3,200	†Barrett O. & G.	3¼	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
50,400	†Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)	21¼	22½	21	22⅛
11,500	†Cosden O. & G. w. i. pf.	8⅝	10⅛	8½	10¼
8,000	†Cosden O. & G. w. i. pf.	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5
800	Empire Petrol.	6⅝	6⅝	6	6½
2,500	†Federal Oil	⅞	1	⅞	1
300	†Houston Oil	19	19	19	19
975	†Inter. Petrol.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜
200	†Midwest Ref.	61	62¼	61	62
2,000	†Mussigbrod Ref.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
12,000	†Sap'pa. O. & R.	11	12	11	11⅞
200	†Ventura C. Oil	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1,100	†Victoria Oil	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
18,000	†Wland O. & G.	7⅛	7¼	6¾	7¼

MINING STOCKS.

300	††Am. Com.	9½	9½	9½	9½
5,000	††Atlanta	19	19	19	19
3,000	††Booth	38	40	38	40
4,000	††Bunker Hill	82	84	82	84
300	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. cfs.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
4,900	†Caledonia	100	100	98	98
3,500	†Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Cerro de P. C.	39	40	39	40
500	†Comstock T.	9	9	9	9
500	Cons. Nev. U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	†Difield Daisy	7	7	7	7
1,100	†Domin. Gold, (a prospect)	26	27	26	27
22,050	†† Emma Cop.	30	64	55	64
12,000	†† F. R. M. Co.	20	20	20	20
1,100	First Nat. C.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
900	†Florence	47	47	45	46
1,300	†Gold Coin.	94	95	93	94
4,300	†Gold Merg.	16	16	15½	15½
12,000	†Greenwater	6	6	6	6
1,200	Howe Sound	51⅝	57	51⅝	56⅝
1,300	Hecla Mining	44	44	44	44
350	†Infty Mines	13	13	13	13
1,250	†Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	†Jim Butler	93	97	93	94
2,000	Jumbo Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Kewanaa	17½	17½	17	17
800	Kerr Lake	4	4½	4	4⅛
2,000	Magma Copper	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2,100	Majestic Min.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,500	†Marsh Min.	36	37	36	37
600	†McKin.-Darr.	44	45	44	45
522	†Mojave Tung.	5⅝	†5⅝	5⅝	†5⅝
1,000	Montana Cons.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,000	†Mother Lode	21½	22	21	22
500	New Utah Bin.	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼
500	Nipiss'g Mines	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,200	†Nevada Hills	18	20	19	20
2,000	†N. Butte Ex.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	†Oatman Gold, (a prospect)	62	66	62	66
2,800	†Oat. Crescent, (a prospect)	45	48	44	48
8,760	†Oatman Ex., (a prospect)	12	14	12	14
400	Ohio Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Ray Her. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2,000	†Rex Cons.	23	23	22	22
700	†Roch. Mines	62	63	62	62
700	†Round Mt.	60	60	60	60
1,200	†Ruby Silver	50	50	50	50
4,700	†San Toy	15⅛	15⅛	13	13⅛
1,100	†Seven Tr. C.	43	43	43	43
4,000	†Silver Pick	4	5	4	5
8,500	†Silver Tip	20	20	19	20
300	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	Stewart	¾	¾	¾	¾
18,000	†Success Min.	93	93	89	89
5,000	†Super. Min. (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
400	Ton. Belmont	4½	4½	4½	4½
100	Ton. J. Butler	94	94	94	
200	Ton. Ext.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	†U.S. Con. M.	12¼	12¼	12	12¼
11,300	†Un. Verde Ex.	12	†14⅜	12	14
300	†West E. Con.	75	75	75	
170	†W. Oaks Min.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$44,000	‡B. & O. nw. 5s.	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	101¼
81,000	‡C.M. & St. P. 4½s.	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
20,000	‡Ch. U. S. 4½s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
500	‡Erie rts.				
40,000	‡E. con. 4s. w. i.	87⅜	87½	87⅜	87⅜
450,000	‡Mid. St. con. 6s, w. i.	99	99	99	99
10,000	W. P. Ry. 5s, cfs.	25½	28½	25½	25½

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xxEx rights.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Drug Syn.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
At., Gulf & W. I.	29	30	29	30
Atl. G. & W. I. pf.	46½	48	46¾	48
Balk. Tube Co.	108	111	108	111
Balk. Tube Co. pf.	92	96	92	96
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord.	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob., O. B.	15	16	15	16
Crocker-Wheeler	104	106	104	106
Curtiss Aero., v.t. cfs.	46	48	46	48
Electric Gun	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Fed. Dye & Ch., w. i.	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼
Haskell & B. Car Co.	48	49	48	48
Hopkins & A. Arms	85	90	85	90
I. A. Fuse Sec. Corp.	19	19¼	19	19¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Internat. Motors	21	22	21	22
Jewel Tea	65	68	65	68
Jewel Tea pf.	103½	106	104	106
Kelly-Spring. Tire	69¾	71	69¾	71
Kelly-S.T. nw, 1st pf.	95	97	95	97
M. Rumely, new	16½	20	16½	20
N. Y. Transportation	15¼	16	15¼	16
O. Elsemlus Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Peerless T. & M.	26	27	26	27
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	29	30	30	30
Standard Motors	9	9	9	9
Standard Shipbuilding	13	23⅛	18	19¼
Virginian Railway	24	24½	24	24½
Wab.-P. Ter., w. i.	47	46½	47	49

OIL ISSUES.

Pierce Oil	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Metropolitan Petrol.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
Savoy Oil	9½	10⅛	9½	10

MINING STOCKS.

Bannack Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Con. Ariz. Smelt. 5s	30	35	30	35
A. Rumely 6s	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil 6s	85	88	85	85

***

MUNITIONS ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosive	60	65	60	65
Aetna Explosive pf.	81	84	81	84
American Brass	280	285	281	287
Atlas Powder	245	255	241	250
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	118	122	118	122
Bliss, (E. W.)	335	350	340	355
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	90	95	90	95
Can. Car & Fdry.	135	140	170	180
Canadian Explosives	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new	370	380	378	386
Du Pont Powder pf.	108	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	385	405	390	396
Hercules Powder pf.	118	120	118	120
International Arms	10	20	17	30
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	170	170	175
Niles-Bement Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	100	105	100	105
Submarine Boat	37	38	37	38
Winch. Rpg. Arms	2,225	2,250	2,225	2,250

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A general improvement in prices was recorded on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Believed reports that Germany might postpone her plan for submarine warfare upon armed merchantmen until March 15 or possibly April 1 played an important part in bringing about the recovery. The breadth of the market in odd lots was again a feature of the dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
120	Allis-Chalmers	29½	30⅛	29½	29⅝
70	Am. Ag. Ch.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛
150	Am. Beet Sugar	59⅛	60	59⅛	60
1,470	Am. Can	62¼	63⅝	61⅝	62⅝
200	Am. Car & F.	69	70⅜	69	70
170	Am. Ice Sec.	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅝
240	Am. Linseed	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅛
2,590	Am. Locomo.	68	69⅝	68	69⅛
1,940	Am. Smelting	98⅝	100⅛	98⅝	100⅜
50	Am. Zinc	80⅜	81⅝	80⅜	81½
640	Am. Woolen	53⅜	53⅝	52⅜	53½
2,010	Anac. Copper	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
75	At. T. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
1,710	Baldwin Loco.	106⅛	108⅛	106⅜	107⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
170	Bethl. & Sup.	90⅜	92	90⅛	91⅝
40	California Pet.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜
10	Canadian Pac.	169½	169½	169½	169⅝
10	Central Leath.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
120	Ches. & Ohio	61⅞	62¼	61⅞	62⅛
16	C., R. & P.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛
180	C., R. I. & P.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19
240	Chile Copper	57⅝	57⅝	56⅞	57⅜
480	Col. Fuel & I.	44	44⅝	44	44⅝
520	Corn Products	21½	23⅜	21½	23⅜
2,820	Crucible Steel	78⅛	80	77⅜	79⅛
130	Dist. Securities	45¼	46⅜	45¼	46
1,430	Erie	35¼	36⅛	35¼	36⅛
10	Erie 1st pf.	52½	52¾	52⅛	52⅜
110	Gt. Nor. Ore	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
170	Insp. Copper	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅝
50	Interborn Cons.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20	Int. Met. Mar.	16½	16½	16½	16½
820	Int. M. M. pf.	68¾	69⅛	68¾	69⅛
70	Int. Nickel	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
20	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10	Kan. City Sou.	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛
120	Kennec't Cop'r	55	55⅛	55	55⅛
1,200	Mexican Petr.	103⅝	104⅞	103⅜	104⅛
120	Miami Copper	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜
50	Mo., K. & T.	5	5	5	5
40	Nat. Lead	66½	67	66⅛	67
150	N. Y. Central	104⅝	104⅝	103⅞	103⅞
80	N.Y., N.H.&H.	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼
10	Nor. Pacific	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
30	Ontario Min.	7	7	7	7
840	Pac. Mail	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜
100	Pennsylvania	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
10	Pr. Steel Car	55½	55½	55⅛	55⅛
80	Ry. St. Spg.	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40½
2,890	Reading	77⅜	80¼	77⅜	79½
220	Rep. I. & S.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜
240	South. Pac.	99	99⅜	99	99⅜
190	Studebaker	144¾	146⅞	144⅜	146⅞
70	Tenn. Copper	57½	57⅞	57¼	57¼
100	Union Bag	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
690	Union Pac.	133⅛	134⅝	133⅝	134⅝
10	U.S. Ind. Alc.	150	150	150	150
120	U. S. Rubber	51¼	51¼	51	51¼
8,090	U. S. Steel	83	83⅜	82⅝	83⅛
70	Utah Copper	84	85	84	85
40	Va. C. Chem.	46⅛	46⅛	45½	45½
55	Wabash pf. A	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
10	Wabash pf. B	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
10	West. Md.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
370	Whouse E. & M.	65¼	65¾	65	65⅝
35,315					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.19½	.19½	.19½	.19½
1,100	Comb. Fr.	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07½
300	G'field Cons.	.93	.93	.93	.93
650	Halifax	.54	.55	.54	.55
500	Hale & Nor.	.05	.05	.05	.05
900	Jumbo Ext.	1.13½	1.13½	1.13½	1.13½
300	Mispah	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	Nev. Hills	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Oro	.05	.05	.05	.05
500	Pitts. Sil. S.	.09	.09	.09	.09
500	Round Mount.	.60	.60	.60	.60
300	Sierra Nev.	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.43½	4.43½	4.43½	4.43½
300	Union Cons.	.48	.48	.48	.48
5,750					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	373	378
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power	23	25
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	78
*American Gas & Electric	133	138
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Power & Light	65	66½
American Power & Light pf.	86½	87
American Public Utilities	44	47
American Public Utilities pf.	73	76
American Waterworks & Elec.	7½	8½
A. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	58
Associated G. & E. pf.	45	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	28	29
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	116	119
Cities Service pf.	76	77
Colorado Power	27	30
Colorado Power pf.	98½	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61¾	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power, Ohio	102	104
Consumers Power pf.	93	95
Denver Gas & Electric Co. pf.	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	15
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	48
Gas & Electric Securities	100	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Nor. Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, 1931	80	84
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	10	18
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	60	62
Northern States Power	46¼	46⅝
Northern States Power pf.	91½	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	93¾	95
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric new pf.	89	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	67	70
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105¾
Southwestern Power & L. pf.	97¼	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	3⅝	3¾
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	32½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Lt., & Power pf.	44	46
Toledo Traction Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction Lgt. & Power pf.	50	55
United Light & Railways	48	52
United Light & Railways 1st pf.	74½	76½
Western Power	58	61½
Western Power pf.	57½	60

*Par value, $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	43.50	43.25		
Lead	6.87½	6.37		
Spelter	21.60	21.25		
Antimony	43.50	43.50	44.50	
Quicksilver	$275.00	$300.00		
Aluminium	59.00	61.00	57.00	60.00
Iron, No.2X f'dy	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@27¾c per pound in the open market.

London quotations were:

	Friday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	102 5 0	103 5 0
Copper, futures	100 0 0	102 0 0
Tin, spot	184 15 0	182 15 0
Tin, futures	184 10 0	186 15 0
Spelter	108 0 0	106 0 0
Lead	32 5 0	32 5 0

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s—Sept., 1916	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4s—Sept., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4½s—June, 1965	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s—March, 1963	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s—Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
4½s—May, 1914	100⅜		100⅜	
4½s—March, 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s—March, 1962	102⅛	102⅜	102	102⅛
4½s—Sept., 1960	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s—March, 1930-60	101⅜	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s—May, 1959	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s—May, 1957	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s—May, 1957	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
4s—Nov., 1956	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s—Nov., 1955	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s—Nov., 1958	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s—Nov., 1955	98	98		
4s—Nov., 1954	97½	98	98	98
4s—May, 1956	98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Mexican	.17
Alpha Con.	.03	Occidental Con.	.10
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.19
Bullion	.01	Overman	.03
Caledonia	.01	Sag. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.31
Hale & Norcross	.04	Union Con.	.17
Jacket Con.	.12	Utah Con.	.09

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.42½	Comb. Fraction	.07
Halifax	.05	D'field B. B.	.05
Jim Butler	.04	Florence	.69
McNamara	.03	G'field Consol.	.03
Midway	.01	G'field Nevada	.02
Mizpah Extension	.01	G'field Sterling	.01
Montana	.12	Jumbo Extension	.10
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Belmont	1.40	Speculator	.06
Tonopah Nevada	1.50	OTHER DISTRICTS	
West End	.73	Black Range	.18
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.18
Atlanta	.15	Nevada Packard	.03
Booth	.36	Rochester Mines	.01
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.09

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Tyson	10¾	11⅛	Isabella	20	20¾
Findley	5	6	Mackinaw	3½	4
Gold Dollar	2¾	3	Portland	175	180
Gold Sovereign	21	22	Work & Ryan	22	23
Gold Sov. pf.	3	4	Work & Ry. pf.	2½	3

MORE SHIPS TO FLY PACIFIC MAIL'S FLAG

Demand for Bottoms Since War Began Leads to Enlargement of Activities.

BIG ADVANCE IN STOCK

Operations Are Expected Soon to be Larger Than Before Seaman's Act Was Adopted.

A sudden jump yesterday in the shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company carried the price up 5½ points. The stock closed on Thursday at 18, and yesterday at 23½. The advance was accompanied by rumors of plans for enlarging the company by the purchase of additional ships and new financing which might carry rights to stockholders.

These rumors were not supported by information obtained from officers of the American International Corporation, but it developed that the demand for bottoms in the Pacific Coast trade had become so great as to indicate need for more ships. Wall Street expects to see the Pacific Mail Company, which was to have been liquidated by the Southern Pacific Company, enlarged until its operations are more important than they were before the enactment of the La Follette Seaman's law. The company now has ten vessels plying from San Francisco to points in Central and South America.

Incidentally, yesterday's advance in Pacific Mail stock, which has been removed from brokerage office boards, brought to light the fact that the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace & Co., who jointly purchased the assets of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company after the sale of its four big liners to the International Mercantile Marine, made a pretty bargain when they agreed to pay $10 a share for 110,800 shares held by the Southern Pacific Company and an additional $2.50 per share if the assets proved to be worth that much more on appraisal. The improvement in the situation as regards the shipping business has been so rapid that the purchasers have already paid over the additional $1,250,000, making the total cost of the stock acquired $12.50 a share.

It was also learned yesterday that the American International and W. R. Grace & Co. did not stop with the acquisition of the Southern Pacific's controlling interest in the Pacific Mail, but that they picked up additional stock in the open market until they now have a very large percentage of the 200,000 shares outstanding. If the additional stock was obtained at the price paid for the Southern Pacific majority interest the new owners already have a paper profit of more than $1,500,000 on their investment, at yesterday's closing figure.

The Pacific Mail Company under the new management may not re-enter the Orient trade. Present plans call only for the development of the South American business. Shipping rates have increased so rapidly with the withdrawal of vessels by the belligerents as to make operation of the line highly profitable, but the possibility of new adverse legislation, such as proposed in the Alexander bill, acts as a deterrent to plans for restoring the American flag in the trans-Pacific service.

FRENCH LOAN NOT CLOSED.

Plan for New Credit Not Decided Upon, Financiers Say.

According to New York financiers, a new loan to France, which was suggested yesterday in cable dispatches concerning J. P. Morgan's activities in London, has not yet gone beyond the stage of tentative discussions. One authority, thoroughly conversant with the progress of negotiations, said that half a dozen proposals had been considered, but that no plan had been decided upon for stabilising the Paris exchange rate.

This authority said that it was not likely that the new French credit, when arranged, would be for an amount as large as $200,000,000, named in yesterday's dispatches. In other quarters it was said that present indications were for a loan of nearer half that amount arranged through short term financing involving the pledge of collateral.

Wall Street is in the dark as to Great Britain's next move to obtain loans here. It has been suggested that the American securities which have been collected by the Treasury Department for sale here be kept intact, and that they be used to supply the bulk of collateral to be placed under a new, secured bank loan. Evidence seeming to support this view was supplied yesterday, when it was said that sales of American securities in this market for British account had been recently discontinued. Bankers do not know whether the Treasury officials have decided against further sales, or whether they are only waiting for an agreement between Washington and Berlin on the submarine question to help this market. It has been a week since the last sale of Americans for Great Britain was made through J. P. Morgan & Co.

Arthur M. Anderson, manager of the b

COTTON SELLS OFF, BUT CLOSES STEADY

Rally of Eight Points Largely Due to Covering by the Short Interests.

SPECULATORS STOCKED UP

Southern Markets Very Dull, with Prices for Spots Unchanged—Guesses on Next Year's Crop.

There was little strength in the cotton market yesterday, and prices made new lows for the movement. March sold down to 11.07 and May as low as 11.26. There was a rally of about 8 points from the low and the close was steady. The buying, however, was largely the covering of shorts and the market does not seem to have yet reached a point where the outside public is willing to come to its support. If there was an acute bear interest in the market and an attempt to hammer it, a sudden serious break might be forced. There is nothing of the kind, however, and the market is simply allowed to take care of itself and sags under the weight of the bales.

It is becoming more and more evident each day that there is a great deal of unsold cotton in speculators' hands in the South, and the South is doing little or no buying in this market. Foreign interest is some buying from day to day, but a large part of this is simply the covering of short cotton. American mills seem to have withdrawn from the market for the time being and are showing no interest at all. The Winter has been favorable in the cotton belt and the time for planting is now so near at hand that much interest centers in the probable acreage.

One reason that cotton does not show strength is the fact that there is a general belief that there will be a material increase in acreage this Spring, as the South realizes that should the war end before next Christmas, the world would want all the cotton it could get. When this is considered it is evident that the speculating and investing public does not believe in a sudden ending of the war, otherwise there would be better support for the more distant positions.

The cotton market in the South is very dull. The spot prices remained unchanged here yesterday at 11.30.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10 to 12 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 11.30 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.23	11.07	11.15@11.17	11.19@11.20
May	11.44	11.26	11.34@11.35	11.40@11.41
July	11.64	11.46	11.54@11.56	11.59@11.61
Oct.	11.83	11.68	11.74@11.75	11.80@11.81
Dec.	11.96	11.80	11.86@11.89	11.93@11.94
Jan.	12.04	11.88	11.96@11.97	12.01@12.02

Total port receipts, 38,881 bales; last week, 16,361 bales; last year, 56,727 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	5,849	1,782	11,354
Galveston	9,349	6,307	15,990
Mobile	694	371	469
Charleston	98	286	2,754
Savannah	1,588	2,845	8,449
Wilmington	43	133	1,735
Norfolk	1,723	1,310	1,437

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	212	431	1,110
Memphis	342	2,728	5,453
St. Louis	744	10,784	8,137
Houston	4,297	4,896	10,460
Exports, 34,609.*			

Total thus far this season, 3,406,151; total last season, 5,188,864.

*New Orleans excluded.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Year.
224 Galveston	11.55	310,778	573,943
1,618 New Orleans	11.13	408,064	440,103
Mobile	10.88	20,994	56,369
855 Savannah	11¾	17,966	256,347
Charleston	11¾	83,811	111,633
Wilmington	11¾	44,171	53,122
145 Norfolk	11.13	127,144	76,905
363 Augusta	11.32	20,972	14,196
700 Memphis	11.38	223,987	228,558
St. Louis	11⅝	18,780	37,605
754 Houston	11.50	162,917	192,371

The Liverpool market opened easier. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling nine points decline at 7.72. Sales, 4,000; receipts, 14,000 bales; American, 13,000. Market closed very steady.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Special to The New York Times.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—703—I. T. P. Lincoln v. J. M. Power, V. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

704—P. Daeche v. A. Bollschweiler, U. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Mandate granted.

496 to 506, inclusive—Five per cent. discount cases.—Leave granted to file briefs herein as amicus curiae.

574—The Beaver River Power Co. v. the United States.—Leave granted to file brief on behalf of Utah and other States, as amici curiae.

684—J. S. Rowland et al., &c., v. S. E. Boyle, administrator, et al.—Argument continued.

496 to 509, inclusive—Five per cent. discount cases.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Calls for Feb. 28: 490 to 509, 681, 682, 709, (and 701,) 628, 568, 761, and 762,) 811, 49, and 201.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Perrine, aplt., v. Connolly, as Pres't, &c., et al.—Motion for leave to intervene to the extent of filing brief granted.

Millbrook Co., imp., &c., aplt., v. Waldorf, Mayor, et al.—Motion for reargument denied and the remittitur amended so that in place of the words "reversed, with costs, and assessment vacated" therein, it will read "amended by canceling and setting aside the assessment upon Lot 1, Block 815, Section 3," and that said order as amended be and hereby is affirmed, without costs to either party in this court.

Whiteman et al., exrs., v. Guile, aplt.—Motion to vacate order of dismissal granted and case set down for argument on March 9, 1916.

U. S. Leasing and Holding Co., aplt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—Motion to place on day calendar for March 23, 1916, granted.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Park & Tilford, applt., v. Realty Advertising & Supply Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting and voting to modify by reducing judgment to the sum of $1,760.30.) Order filed.

A. J. Court, applt., v. Bankers Trust Co., as Trustee, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiff to serve a further amended complaint on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

H. F. Lokert, Jr., applt., v. J. M. Byrne et al., respts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Albrite, as admx., &c., respt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

L. P. Roeder, respt., v. W. W. Ferguson, impleaded, &c., appt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Franco-American Chemical Co. et al., respts., v. Import Chemical Co., appt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Wegmann, respt., v. J. J. Hearn Construction Co., appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

People &c., respt., v. L. Unterman, appt.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Liebowitz, an infant, &c., respt., v. Long Island Railroad Co., appt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Concurring mem, by Smith, J. (Dowling and Davis, JJ., dissenting and voting for affirmance.) Order filed.

O. C. Barber, appt., v. L. R. Speare, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People &c., respts., v. J. E. Liddy, indicted as J. E. Martin, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

H. T. Dykman, respt., v. City of New York, applt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied. No opinion. (Smith and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

G. Leask et al. as surviving trustees &c., respts. v. M. D. Beach et al as anc. exrs. &c., res., and E. D. Garside et al., appits.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Hurtzig, applt., v. H. Schierenbock, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co., applt., v. A. Bruny, respt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

King Collar Button Co., respt., v. A. C. Messlor, impl. &c., applt.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. Sarcone, respt., v. Thomas & Buckley Holding Co., impl. &c., applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion and as modified affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

B. Finkelstein, applt., v. N. Finkelstein, respt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

E. N. Breitung, respt., v. L. Allyn Wight et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co., respt., v. F. H. Ebstein, receiver of taxes, &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

United German Silver Co., respt., v. W. H. Pearson, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Cohen, appit., v. C. F. Rattigan, as Warden, &c., respt.—Order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

W. Meyer, (Mayo,) respt., v. V. St. J. Mayo, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. Tracy, applt., v. L. R. Fromme, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

W. H. Mock, respt., v. Hydraulic Turbine Corp., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Wolff, respt., v. N. J. De Vaux et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. No opinion. Order filed.

E. Morrow, applt., v. Herbstone Realty Corp. et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rolin Co., Inc., applt., v. W. E. Wolff et al., respts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as so modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

E. B. Finlayson, applt., v. E. Butterfield, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Knapp & French, Inc.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed. Memorandum per curiam.

Re L. T. Townsend, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re same.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Leppanen, as admx., v. Irvel Realty Co. —Motion to dismiss appeal denied, without prejudice as stated in order. Order filed.

B. Taishoff et al. v. A. V. Elkema et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, without costs. Order filed.

A. Bross et al. v. E. Friedman, impld., &c. Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Re B. B. Robinson, deceased.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co. v. Frank Fogarty.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. Moss v. B. Granville.—Application granted. Order signed.

P. Chrzanowska v. Corn Exchange Bank.—Application granted. Order signed.

J. C. Prendergast et al v. Coed Meyer Co.—Application granted. Order signed.

S. H. R. Levy, as exrx., v. Commercial Trust Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

S. Jakobson v. J. C. Lawrence.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

R. Graves v. P. B. Gaynor.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

P. E. Smith & Son, Inc., v. W. Gill Wylie. —Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

I. Abramowitz et al. v. Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

K. Clifford v. Mitchell Motor Car Co. of New York.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

W. Stemmler v. E. G. Alsdorf et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

B. Lynch, as admx., v. Board of Education —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Eisen et al. v. C. A. Baudoine et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

F. S. Williamson v. the City of New York —Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Ruth de Bochmont v. Boston & Maine Railroad Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

G. Sandhas v. M. W. Mustacci, as admx.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

S. Tepper v. the Minaker Realty Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re Louis Mathot, an attorney—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re M. Brown, an attorney—Motion granted. Memorandum per curiam. Settle orders on notice.

Re R. Krause, an attorney—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Special.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C., J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Halloway—Sidney Harris, Number Four West 57th St., Co. Mayhew—Edward H. Kelly, Re Welnrib—Louis C. Haggerty.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—People Trust Co. vs. Jr. Wm. D. Brush. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Reynolds—Millard H. Bilson, East River Sav. Inst. vs. Esseff Realty Co.—Frederick T. Davis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Patrick G. Tighe vs. Alma Witt—John V. Coggey, N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. William J. Healy—Joseph Cohen. Charles Busch vs. Louis Muller et al.—James E. Barry. Charles Buschf vs. Louis Muller. Thomas L. Hurley v. Home Life Ins. Co. vs. Zarland. Realty Co.—Patrick A. Gaynor. N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Sherpe Building Co.—Roderick J. Kennedy.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J. At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Arnold, J. Durso vs. Wolff—Lambert G. Mapes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan J. City Real Estate Co. vs. George G. Graham—Edward J. Flynn.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF A. A. METZGER TO ABRAHAM S. GILBERT.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that bids will be received by the undersigned for the entire stock in trade, merchandise, binding &c., &c., Metzger, consisting of imported and domestic embroideries, laces, neckwear, and handkerchiefs, also machinery, furniture and fixtures, as follows:

Flouncings, all widths; corset cover flouncings; matched baby sets; cambric, nainsook and Swiss insertions and edgings; beadings; galons; cambric edges; voile and organdie flouncings; Valenciennes laces and insertions; Cluny laces; Venise laces and insertions; shadow laces and flouncings; Torchon laces and all-overs; black and white Chantilly laces; French Orientals; St. Gall laces; Barmen laces; Plauen laces; cloth materials; domestic handkerchiefs; domestic lace handkerchiefs; St. Gall handkerchiefs; Plauen handkerchiefs; Swiss handkerchiefs; fancy embroidered handkerchiefs; English nettings; batiste 45-inch flouncings; factory goods; machinery and factory equipment; furniture and fixtures. Separate bids will be received for the merchandise.

The merchandise and fixtures will be open to public inspection at the premises of A. & Metzger, 22 West 19th St., New York City, from Friday, Feb. 25, 1916, to and including Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All bids must be in writing and submitted to the undersigned at his office, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, on or before Wednesday, March 1, 1916, at 12 M., and must be accompanied by a certified check for 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid, which deposit will be returned if the bid is not accepted. All bids are subject to the approval of the New York Supreme Court, and the undersigned reserves the right to reject bids.

Cards authorizing inspection will be issued by the undersigned upon request.

Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1916.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT, Assignee,
43 Exchange Place,
New York City.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL,
Attorneys for Assignee,
165 Broadway,
New York City.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Chapin Home Site Sold to Builders for Improvement With Nine-Story Apartment House—Mrs. Burke Roche Buys the George Blumenthal Residence on West Fifty-third Street—Other Deals.

As the result of the sale by the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Sixty-sixth Street portion of its Manhattan property, a new nine-story apartment house will soon be erected in that residential centre between Lexington and Third Avenues. The plot has a frontage of 150 feet by 100, comprising the middle of the block on the north side of the street. It has been purchased by the Co-operative Building Construction Company, which erected several years ago two similar houses on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets.

The Chapin Home occupied the site for many years, first under long lease from the city, and in 1907 a deed was conveyed to the home by the city for $5,000. Soon after the home moved to its new buildings, at Jamaica, Bing & Bing contracted to buy the plot just sold last July for $180,000, but failed to complete the sale on the ground of invalid title, claiming that the State constitution prohibits municipalities from disposing of its property for a nominal sum.

The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which held that the Chapin Home was qualified to give a good title under the deed from the city. The new apartment will adjoin, on the east, a 20-foot court purchased by Baron Astor some time ago to protect the light of the block of Third Avenue tenements owned by him.

Mrs. Burke Roche Buys the George Blumenthal Residence.

Mrs. Burke Roche, daughter of the late Frank Worth, has purchased from George Blumenthal of the banking firm of Lazard Freres, 23 West Fifty-third Street, a four-story fireproof dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100.

The house, which was built by Mr. Blumenthal in 1902, is assessed by the city for taxation, with the land upon which it stands, at $275,000. It is now occupied by Mr. Blumenthal, who expects to move into his new home covering five lots at the corner of Park Avenue and Seventieth Street this Spring.

Together with Commodore Arthur Curtiss James's home, it occupies the entire frontage in Park Avenue between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, formerly owned by the Union Theological Seminary. Each house stands on a plot fronting 100.5 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on the street. Surrounding the Blumenthal house are Italian gardens.

Mrs. Roche will occupy the Fifty-third Street house when title passes. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Builders Buy Eight Lots on the Heights.

The recently organized Zagon Realty Company has purchased from Gustavus L. Lawrence a plot 200 by 98 on the west side of Wadsworth Avenue, 100 feet north of 190th Street.

Four five-story apartments will be erected on the site at once by the buyers, who paid about $80,000 for the property. It is estimated that the buildings will cost about $170,000. M. I. Strunsky negotiated the transaction.

H. C. Frick to Build New Gallery.

Preliminary plans are being prepared by the architects, Carrere & Hastings, for erecting a one and a half story gallery for H. C. Frick. The new building will cover a fifty foot plot at 6 and 8 East Seventy-first Street, adjoining Mr. Frick's new residence on the Fifth Avenue front.

The new gallery will be used for Mr. Frick's collection of statuary, and it will adjoin the present art gallery, forming the northerly wing of the residence. The plot to be improved was originally purchased by Otto H. Kahn and was purchased by Mr. Frick a few months ago.

Investor Buys Harlem Corner.

An investing client of William S. Baker has purchased from the Jomarion Realty Company a seven-story elevator apartment house on a lot 25.11 by 100, at the northwest corner of 112th Street and Seventh Avenue. This property was held at $90,000.

Bronx Sales.

Clement H. Smith has sold for a client the private residence, 1,899 Crotona Avenue, 450 feet south of Tremont Avenue, on a plot 50 by 116. Also the four-story double flat, 2,259 Crotona Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies sold for Mrs. N. Stanton and Mary J. Higgins the southeast corner of 207th Street and Perry Avenue, size 25 by 100, for a client who paid all cash. Also for Mrs. K. MacNevin, 2,400 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25 by 57 by 25 by 59, with a two and a half story frame dwelling. The purchaser, who paid all cash, will improve same with a one-story taxpayer.

Frederick Brown, operator, has resold to Spencer T. Horton the five-story new law apartment on plot 33.6 by 114 at 318 Tremont Avenue, which he bought last week from Mary A. Foody, widow of former Police Captain Foody. He gave in part payment the four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100 at 225 East Sixtieth Street, near Third Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson &. Co. sold 375 Prospect Place, near Washington Avenue, a frame building, on a lot 25 by 131, for Andrew Hansen. Also a plot, 40 by 70, on Ashland Place, for L. L. Chapman and George H. Story.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Clara Giard a plot, 75 by 100, located on the south side of Forty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold the two-story and store brick business building on the west side of Flatbush Avenue, 391 feet south of Cortelyou Road, on a plot 22.6 by 92 feet, for William Bury and Fred Fuchs to a client for occupancy.

Buy Site for Brooklyn Ice Plant.

John J. Meenan has sold eight lots at Thirty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, for Simon J. Harding to the Greater New York Ice Company, the buyer who will improve the plot with a three-story ice plant.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., have sold two plots on Berkeley Avenue, Greenacres, for Robert E. L. Howe to a client. The property will be improved immediately with a $15,000 house.

The River View Building Company sold the new one-family house just completed at 36 Gilbert Place, North Yonkers, to a purchaser, Charles E. Williams, will occupy.

Suburban Sales.

A tract of eighteen acres, adjoining the railroad station at Bardonia, Rockland County, has been sold by Howard Goldsmith for the estate of Henry Bardon to William H. Ross, Secretary of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. The property will be improved and developed for home sites.

Mortimer L. Schiff has bought the 106-acre Frank E. Kittle farm, with an extensive frontage on the north side of the North Hempstead Turnpike, Hempstead, L. I. The property is on high grounds. Mr. Schiff will enlarge the present dwelling temporarily and contemplates building a large modern residence on a new site.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Mary A. Goodsell the two-story, 25-foot private stable 202 West Seventy-sixth Street, to Charles B. Cosse, who will use it for an interior decorator's establishment.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc., have leased through Goodale, Perry & Dwight the store, basement and second floor at 673 Fifth Avenue to George Bernard Company, at present located at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

Unger & Watson, Inc. have leased for a term of years for Jessie Isidor Strauss the two three-story and basement dwellings at 112 and 114 East Seventy-fourth Street, comprising a plot of 36 by 102 feet. The lessee will rebuild for occupancy.

Senior & Stout, Inc. have leased for H. N. Larzelere the three-story garage at 119 West Fifty-second Street to Louis Huth and Domingo J. Monjo for a term of years.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased the building 1,145 Broadway, for a long term of years to Huyler's for Mrs. William Quaid.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the Schaefer Company the store 17 West 125th Street to James J. Rourk.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 208 Water Street to John Randles. Richard A. Scoby was associated as broker in consummating this lease.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Collegiate Realty Company, (William Henry Barnum and William K. Everdell,) for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of about $175,000, space in the Underwriters' Building, 123 William Street, to the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, located for many years on Maiden Lane.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 20 West, s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x75.9x irregular, three-story dwelling; adjourned to March 3.

148th St, 517 West, n s, 243 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 18x90.11, three-story dwelling; New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Kathleen Mullins; attorney, William Langdon; due on judgment, $10,-897.94; taxes, $481.30; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

107th St, 334 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story flat; Sylvester Pope et al., trustees, against S. B. Cohen et al.; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P.; due on judgment, $40,243.49; taxes, $276.38; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Henry Brady.

142d St, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; M. C. Reynolds, guardian et al.; against A. J. Bebenheim et al.; attorney, W. H. Sage; due on judgment, $16,765.97; taxes, $355.30; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By James J. Donovan.

140th St, 372 East, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100, three-story frame house; M. A. Monis, as executrix, against J. J. Gannon et al.; attorneys, Friend & F.; due on judgment, $8,580.20; taxes, $80.47; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Burnside Av., n s, 14.55 ft e of Osborne Place, for a two-story and attick brick dwelling; 25x39.9; John Mann, 307 West 162d St, owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $5,700.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, Pine St, Nassau St, and Cedar St, s to thirty-six-story office building; Equitable Office Building Corporation, premises, owner and contractor; cost, $5,000.

Westchester Av, s s, from 3d to Bergen Avs., to two four and five story brick stores, 72.2x 184.8 and 40.8x84.6; Charles Chartier, Davies Siegman, 3d Av and 149th St, owners; Adams Flanagan Co., on premises, lessees; Buchman & Fox, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Westchester Av, 793, to a two-story brick store, 58x81; Dutz & Lahn, 216 West 110th St, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 215-17, n e cor 13th St, 49.9x88; Walter Worth to Rachel Fedack, 509 West 183d St, quitclaim, Feb. 24; attorney, M. Jacobowitz, 83 7th St.....$1

BROADWAY, 2,067, s w s, 20x204 irr; 150; J. Romaine Brown to Mary A. Dean, Sycamore Av and 252d St, and Fannie F. Welsh, 15 East 71st St, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

BROADWAY, n s, 200 ft e of 204th St, 50x 150; J. Romaine Brown and another to J. Romaine Brown, 340 Convent Av, Feb. 10.....Exchange

BROOME ST, 127 to 131, s s, 20 ft w of Pitt St, 60x60; Adolph Shapiro et al. to 127 to 131 Broome Street Realty Corporation, 245 West 130th St, mtg $49,500, quitclaim, Feb. 9; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway.$1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 10x100; Esther Abrahamson to Davy Erecting Co., 225 5th Av, Feb. 21; attorney, S. Kheel.....$2

5th Av, s s, 52 ft e of 71st St, 16x 69; Alice B., wife of William A. Winter, to William A. Winter, 435 West 119th St, and A., Feb. 24; attorney, William C. Relyea, 55 John St.....$1

MADISON ST, 354, s s, 263.5 ft e of Scammel St, 23.6x94.10; Louis Schnaier et al, executors, &c., to Milton Schnaier, Feb. 9; attorneys, Shapiro & B., 299 Broadway.$1

MONROE ST, n s, 115 ft w of Market St, 25x100, all title; Robert P. Lee to Clara I. Wulff, at Summit, N. J., Feb. 24, due March 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & Gray, 32 Nassau St.....$1,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76x—; Gale-Nat Realty Co., Inc., to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.....$9,000

STANTON ST, n w corner of Mangin St, 40x70; Ogden Brower and another, trustees John L. Brower, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 21, due.....$10,000

2D AV, e s, 86.1 ft s of 13th St, 17.2x108; Arnold Preim to Elise Ohler, 710 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 24, due March 23,1916, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hy. Schoenhen, 233 Broadway.....$1,500

4SD ST, n s, 121.1 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Philip Wagner to John C. Eldt, 761 Beak St, Feb. 24, prior mtg $30,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Coller & C., 1 Liberty St...$2,996

101ST ST, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Holmes Dean to Mortimer Lessler, 2 Commonwealth Av, Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, prior mtg $3,500, due as per bond; attorneys, Goldsmith & Goldsmith, 1 year, 8 p. c.....$1,000

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100.11; Louis W. Meyer to Matilda Fitzsimons, 125 West 124th St, mtg $21,000, Feb. 23; attorney, William F. Clare, 135 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 131 West, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x99.11; Lawyer Realty Co. to Hurd Sanford, 492 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,500, Feb. 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 50x 99.11, foreclosure Jan. 31; Joseph D. Kelly, referee, to Marx Ottinger, 20 East 70th St, and another, Feb 25; attorney, Nathan Ottinger, 165 Broadway.....$20,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, e s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x 100; Kalman Silverman to Jacob Silverman, 555 East 141st St, mtg $22,000, Feb. 24; attorney, S. G. Litwin, 253 Broadway.....$1

BROOK AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 149th St, 24.11x121.11x—x133.11; Bertha Dreher to John Maier, 84 Saratoga Av, Brooklyn, mtg $19,500, Feb. 24; attorney, J. G. Snyder, 256 Broadway.....$1

BRYANT AV, e s, 310 ft s of 165th St, 120x 100; American Real Estate Co. to Washington Place Building Co., Inc., 39 West 113th St, mtg $16,000, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 180.4 ft n of Jennings St, 40x100; Mame L. R. McGeorge to Leona Holding Corporation, 63 Park Row, mtg $30,000, Feb. 15; attorney, I. H. Zreser, 63 Park Row.....$1

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 198th St, 41.5x 117.4; Charles H. Duffy to Creston Building Co., Inc., 2,763 Webster Av, mtg $6,500, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

DECATUR AV, s s, 144.4 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; William H. Daly, referee, to August Melching, 753 Boulevard Loop, Weehawken, N. J., Jan. 25; attorney, George A. Kues, 491 East 149th St.....$3,780

DEMILT AV, s w corner of Matilda St, 100x100; Charles P. Hallock, referee to August Melching, 756 Boulevard Loop, Weehawken, N. J., Feb. 10; attorney, George A. Kaes 491 East 140th St.....$5,000

HULL AV, 3,067, w s, 20x100; Kate T. Schmitt to Thomas J. Curtis, 346 East 204th St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 122, map of Van Nest Park; Conservative Realty Corporation to Giovanni Varesle, 418 West 45th St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 21, map of Cebrie Park; John Rippel, executor, to John Rippel, 1,328 Hasbrouck St, Feb. 17; attorney, F. M. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 323 to 328, Map Dash Estate; William J. Stick to William L. Hazen, 500 West 149th St, mtg $3,800, Jan. 31; attorneys, Delafield, H. and R., 27 Cedar St.....$1

LOTS 138 to 140, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Mary Rogers to Noah Felts, 1,455 48th St, Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1915; attorneys, Reins & R., 35 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 57 and 58, map of St. Raymond Park; Sidney Hickox to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, June 1, 1912; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.$100

LOT 81, map of Mary J. Radway; Charles P. Hallock, referee, to August Melching, 755 Boulevard Loop, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $1,500, Feb. 10; attorney, George A. Kues, 491 East 140th St.....$1,000

LYMAN PLACE, between 169 and Freeman St, 26 to 28 to 33 to 35 tax map; Thomas C. Larkin, Referee, to Samuel Hollander, 236 West 129th St., Feb. 24; attorney, Samuel Hollander, 236 West 129th St..$1,000

MARTHA AV, s s, 450 ft e of 241 St, 27.6x100; William G. Thiede to M. Charles E. Thiede, 4,257 Carpenter Av., mtg $4,000, Feb. 24; attorney, M. Charles E. Thiede, 4,747 Matilda Av.....$1

PLOT between 900 ft e of White Plains Road, 1,075 ft n of Morris Park Av, 100x71.8x4.10x 96.5x75; Isabella Beatty to A. Robert Munro, 1,408 West 149d St, mtg $1,000, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ROBBINS AV, 583, w s, 24.7x100; Frances M. Riche to Giuseppe Pignone, 280 East 146th St, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 270.8 ft n of 163d St, 42x 110; Columbia Construction Co. to John H. Barnhart, 2,690 Morris Av, mtg $39,500, Feb. 17; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,555, e s, 400; 100; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Martonbert Realty Corporation, 140 Broadway, mtg $20,000, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$86,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, 2 mtgs, each $9,000, Feb. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.

.....$18,000

141ST ST, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 75.2x107.10; Courtney Development Co. to Duane S. Everson, 131 West 71st St, Feb. 24, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

BOSTON ROAD, 2,012, store lease; Irving Bernstein to Tsparedi, 951 East 179th St, Feb. 15, installments, 6 and 4 p. c.; attorney, P. S. Glickman, 299 Broadway.....$2,434

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 198th St, 117.4x 40; Creston Building Co. to Charles H. Duffy, 2,072 Morris Av, prior mtg $3,000, Feb. 25, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,555, e s, 400; 100; Cedar Construction Co., Inc., to Martonbert Realty Corporation, 140 Broadway, mtg $20,000, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$86,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, 2 mtgs, each $9,000, Feb. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Southern storm has advanced northeastward, increasing greatly in area and intensity, and Friday night its centre was off the New Jersey coast with the lowest barometer reading ever observed at Sandy Hook, 28.70 in. The influence of this storm has become widespread, affecting all districts west of the Mississippi River and causing rain and snow in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and snow in the Upper Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. Shifting gales have prevailed along the Atlantic Coast and storm warnings remain displayed north of Cape Hatteras.

Heavy rains fell in Southern New England, Southern New York and New Jersey, and heavy sleet and rain in Eastern Pennsylvania. There were heavy snows in Northern and Western New York.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any region, and readings are near the normal east of the Mississippi, and considerable above the normal over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Indications are that there will be rain or snow in the Atlantic States north of Maryland Saturday, and overcast weather Sunday. Local snows are also probable in the Lake region Saturday and Sunday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature will be lower Saturday in the North Atlantic States, and it will rise Sunday in the South Atlantic States. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be shifting gales, becoming west; Middle Atlantic Soast, west gales; South Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong west winds.

FORECASTS, TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain, turning to snow, and colder Saturday. Sunday, overcast.

Southern New England—Overcast and colder Saturday; snow in the morning. Sunday, overcast.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Saturday; colder at night. Sunday, overcast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	42	34	4 P. M.	43	47
9 A. M.	42	33	6 P. M.	39	46
9 A. M.	37	39	9 P. M.	38	44
12 M.	43	41	11 P. M.	38	41

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 43; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 93 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.36 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.05 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
8:16—334 E. 110 St.; Marco Suco	Slight
8:16—38 Norfolk St.; Frank Glau	Slight
11:16—418 W. 28 St.; School 33	Slight
11:25—611 E. 182 St.; Louis Kiebel	Slight
P.M.	
2:47—2,006 Belmont Av.; A. Antozene	Slight
4:17—104 E. 121 St.; B. Chapman	Slight
6:20—2,672 1 Av.; Barney Pass	Slight
6:55—154-160 W. 14 St.; Cushing Bros	Slight
7:30—307 W. 39 St.; Louis L. Wexler	Slight
8:35—118 Sheriff St.; Isaac Gesser	$10
9:00—116 Division St.; Jacob Lippman	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Independent party has elected all of its candidates for the various offices of the General Organization of Erasmus Hall High School. Roland Wood becomes President, Fanny Antell Vice President, and Dorothy Michel Secretary.

Angelo Patri, Principal of Public School 45, the Bronx, spoke last evening at the People's Institute in Cooper Union on "The Larger Life of the Public School."

The Society for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf has been granted the use of two classrooms in Evening Elementary School 188, Manhattan, on the evenings during which the Public Evening Schools are in session. A five-minute talk preceding the entertainment will be given by a member of the society.

The Board of Education has accepted the offer of the Young Women's Christian Association for the use of classrooms in the West Side Branch, Fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, as an annex to the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

Carl Klein has been reappointed as a member of Local School Board 42, in Queens Borough.

Consent has been given for the renewal of the lease of 67 and 69 Broadway, Flushing, occupied by the Department Superintendent of School Buildings for Queens.

The Board of Education has given consent to the renewal of the lease of land at Harbor View, Richmond, on which are portable buildings known as Public School 16.

The annual dinner of the Evening High School Teachers Association will be held at 7 P. M. today at the Plaza Hotel. President Winslow G. Willcox will be toastmaster of the occasion and Mrs. Willcox will be among the guests. The telephone company has installed its system from New York to San Francisco, and President Willcox will make a five-minute address to President Gallagher of the San Francisco Board of Education and to Superintendent of Schools Shoop of Chicago, both of whom will in return make speeches of five minutes. There will be 400 receivers, so that the guests may hear what is said. Mrs. Willcox will talk to Miss Regan, Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Francisco, and to Miss Cook, Supervisor of Household Art in Chicago's public schools. Borough President Marks and Vice President Whalen of the Board of Education will be present.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Forecast: N. C., S. C. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; strong n. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun. in the peninsula; fresh n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Overcast Sat., Sun. probably fair.

Ohio—Snow flurries Sat., and Sun. overcast; fresh n. w. winds.

Ind.—Overcast Sat. and Sun.

Lower Mich.—Probably snow flurries Sat. and Sun.; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably snow flurries Sat. and Sun.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Mo.—Cloudy Sat., probably light snow flurries in n. Sun.; fair.

Ia.—Fair Sat. and Sun. Cooler Sat.

Wis.—Light snow Sat. Sun., fair.

Minn.—Fair Sat., Sun., fair and warmer.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat., cooler in n. w. Sun., fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Mont.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun. Cooler Sat. in e.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFT & POWER. 174-182 Worth Street, between Broadway and Third Avenue "L" Stations. Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings. Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

BROADWAY, NEAR 42D ST. Store and basement, 22x100; 1,454 Broadway, 41st and 42d Sts. Owner, 31 Nassau, Room 713, after 1 P. M.

AT BROADWAY and 42d St.—All or half of private office in well furnished suite; 804-806 Longacre Building; telephone, Bryant 7835. FIFTH AVENUE showroom, sublease Ewins, Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, floor or loft, 24, 34 floor, between 42d and 60th, 6th and Madison Aves.; give rental. R 17 Times.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of the SEIDL-HELLENBERG COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will on Friday, March 3d, 1916, at 2 P. M., at No. 3 West 35th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of costumes, waists, dresses, piece goods, office furniture, fixtures, &c. MAX MILLER, Assignee.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BAILY, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 74 Broadway, New York.

Open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., on March 2, 1916.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Feb. 25: Patrol. C. Roesch, 2 to 4, as Stat. House attend; Oscar Stewart, 6 to 4, as Stat. House attend; J. Shanley, 223, to Traffic Div., Subdiv. B; H. Schaehne, 38, to 10; J. J. Hart, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, to 12.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. H. Emens, 38, and A. F. Shaw, 66, to Training School, 7 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 28. Sergts. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M. March 1. To T. C. from commands indicated, 7 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 26: M. A. O'all, 12; C. Maas, 16; O. J. Walsh, 66; A. W. Smith, 68; M. A. Noonan, 104; H. A. Taylor, C. O. Sq. Patrol, to T. S. from commands indicated, 5 days, 9 A. M. Feb. 28: A. Frohlich, 4; W. Kramer, 9; J. F. Barrett, 21; H. Wangermann, 25; G. Vesbel, 42; G. A. Cooley, 43; F. Berger, 66; H. Gertenbach, 71; H. Hillmeyer, 276; G. Grosberger, 276; J. F. Brass, Bridges; H. A. Arnold, Traf. A; G. F. Smith, Traf. B; T. J. Carney, Traf. C; W. Cox, Traf. D; M. J. Conroy, Traf. E.

Assignments discontinued: Patrol. A. Litzenberger and J. M. Monaghan, 4, as Stat. House attends., 4 P. M. Feb. 26.

Leaves of absence (without pay): P. Finnegan, 15 days, 4 P. M. Feb. 25; J. B. Nolle, Jr., 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 27; F. Diehl, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 27; A. Finken, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 26; C. H. Roth, 30, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 26; J. Sweeney, 160, 1 day, 6 P. M. Feb. 27; J. O'Leary, 270, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 28; G. W. Cook, 279, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 26.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. E. Drum, 143.

Advancement to grades: To $1,150 grade, March 15—Patrol. F. O'Sullivan, 4; J. M. Jensen, 7; F. C. Kuhn, 13; F. McGuire, 14; E. F. Eisle, 15; J. Heins, 21; J. F. Scott, 23; C. Schroeter, 23; G. F. Bucuris, 26; J. T. S. Lovett, 26; M. L. Fitzpatrick, 29; F. T. Kunkel, 37; E. J. Conroy, 39; H. McNiece, 43; A. Sullivan, 43; T. Griffin, 63; F. Bluebner, 63; W. R. Byrnes, 65; M. Greenbaum, 68; W. F. Quinn, 145; P. L. Winter, 133; J. O'Leary, 276; T. B. Randall, D. B.; P. S. Brennan, D. B.

To $1,250 grade, March 12—Patrol. J. F. Kirvin, 5; T. J. Hunt, 6; J. J. Gallagher, 6; V. Christiano, 6; J. P. Dowling, 16; P. J. Gettings, 18; H. Brandes, 23; T. F. Bluebner, 21; W. J. Huben, 28; L. F. Cosgriff, 31; W. F. Norton, 31; H. F. Hettrick, 35; T. M. Morrissey, 36; M. Maltz, 38; J. Bremmer, 39; J. J. Farrell, 43; A. D. Sinclair, 149; G. McGovern, 150; J. F. J. Donlan, 152; W. P. Dorgan, 152; J. B. Steel, 153; J. Dombrowski, 162; L. M. Fallon, 172; H. C. Grossarth, 174; J. E. Quinn, 185; M. Peter, 285; L. H. Noennich, B. B.; J. F. A. Crowley, B. B. H.

To $1,250 grade—Patrol. F. S. Whiteside, 276, March 4; F. Schwartz, 38, March 11.

To $1,350 grade—Patrol. H. Amundson, 42, March 12.

To $1,350 grade, March 11—Patrol. M. B. Friedlander, 4; J. H. White, 6; A. S. Naurod, 6; J. J. Conway, 6; J. A. Sauter, 15; J. P. Hess, 16; G. P. Mueller, 18; R. Strunk, 21; F. A. Benkler, 22; J. J. Curtin, 25; A. J. Harris, 29; J. Wich, 31; P. Scally, 36; J. P. Manley, 36; H. Mayer, 43; M. J. Cannan, 66; T. Inmon, 68; J. E. Esselborn, 81; J. J. A. McCausland, 151; L. F. Mall, 154; J. O. Schwarz, 158; G. Metzner, 164; G. L. Smith, Traffic.

To $1,400 grade—Patrol. C. H. Arend, 164, March 9; W. S. Sargent, 173, March 2.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 38.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, at Repair Shop, 56th St. and Twelfth Ave., at 9 A. M., Feb. 28, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus.

Fire, 1st gr.: F. Larkin, Eng. 47; W. Soper, Eng. 62; C. A. Ehrhardt, Eng. 44; A. Gregory, Eng. 41; J. B. Beck, H. & L. 17; G. S. Strettle, H. & L. 139; G. E. Pfaumkuch, H. & L. 136; C. E. Southwick, H. & L. 118; A. J. Gibbons, H. & L. 123; J. V. Rousseau, H. & L. 28; G. P. Casey, H. & L. 22; J. Smith, Eng. 73; W. A. Zimmerman, Jr., Eng. 34; L. Cox, Eng. 40; A. Oppel, Eng. 58; J. C. Gross, Eng. 233; T. J. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 224; G. J. Craig, Eng. 20; W. J. Heaney, H. & L. 26; L. P. McQuade, H. & L. 2; J. Nelson, H. & L. 29; M. E. H. Wielzke, H. & L. 43; P. Fire, 2d gr.; J. Dempsey, H. & L. 77; J. E. Monahan, H. & L. 102; R. A. McCarthy, H. & L. 105; B. F. Carter, H. & L. 107; P. J. T. O'Neill, H. & L. 45; W. J. Driscoll, Eng. 218; J. A. Maine, Eng. 107; P. F. O'Brien, Jr., Eng. 230; T. J. Barry, No. 1, Eng. 223; J. Dunphy, Eng. 229; T. Ford, Eng. 12; F. J. Mearels, Eng. 15. Fire, 3d gr.: C. Loughlin, Eng. 19. Fire, 4th gr.: J. F. Gaffney, Eng. 16; T. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9.

Special leaves without pay: Fire, 2d gr.: L. M. Burger, Eng. 10, 48 hours, 9 P. M., Feb. 26; Engr. of Steamer R. Meehan, Eng. 91, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 28.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Capt. W. C. Hartlee, Marine Corps, having been designated by the Secretary of the Navy, is detailed as an Assistant Executive Officer of the National Matches for 1916.

1st Lt. R. W. Dusenbury, 18th Inf., to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty, vice 1st Lt. L. I. Samuelson, Int., relieved.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. N. Haskell, cavalry, 2 months; Maj. R. R. Steedman, retired, 1 month and 10 days; Maj. W. H. Brooks, retired, recruiting officer, 1 month, and Maj. W. Weigbel, 2d Inf., extension to include April 1. He will call for his station on April 5, instead of March 5.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lt. W. K. Kilpatrick, Boston Yard, to the Ozark.

Asst. Pay'r. E. H. Eddins, the Saratoga, to Puget Sound Yard, March 10.

Pay Clerk S. H. Stubbs, the Connecticut, March 10, to Philadelphia Yard.

Cablegram from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Manila, Feb. 23: P. A. Surgeon D. C. Walton to naval shop Canacoa, P.

Assistant Surgeon C. P. Stephenson, the Monadnock, to the Quiero.

Chief Boatswain H. M. Anderson, Cavite Station, to the Brooklyn.

Boatswain F. H. Bierce, the Brooklyn, to Cavite Station.

Capt. William I. Moore, retired, died at Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 19.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa at Guacanayabo Bay, Denver at Bahoa, Eagle at Boston, Nereus at Honolulu, and Prometheus at Tutuila.

Sailed—Annapolis, La Paz for San Diego; Chester, Monrovia for Porto Grande, Capo Verde Islands; Conyngham, Delaware Breakwater for Newport; Jupiter, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Tennessee, Port au Prince for Hampton Roads, and the Washington, New York for Boston.

The flag of the commander of the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Tennessee to the Dolphin.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following lists are announced:

Pathologist—Morris B. Beecroft, 86.80; Wells P. Baker, 85.90; Thomas A. Gonzales, 84.10.

Deputy Medical Superintendent, Grades 3 and 4—Nelson W. Thompson, 86; Uriah F. McCurdy, 86.50; George P. Heard, 85.90; Raymond G. Laub, 82.20; William F. Jacobs, 81.80; Charles G. McGuffin, 80.20; John J. Hill, 78.90.

United States.

The commission announces for March 21 an examination for teacher of domestic art, for women only, to fill a vacancy at $720 a year in the Indian Service at the Phoenix School, Arizona. The appointee will be required to teach Indian children fine needlework, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, the making of tatting, the elements of millinery, and other branches of art needlework. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on sample, physical ability, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS, 707 North Broadway, and 148 and 150 Highland Place, North Yonkers, 6 and 8 room dwellings; new, and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co.; on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow, located in pretty town, 40 minutes out on south side; modern construction, massive porch, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, large closet room, up-to-date kitchen, all rooms large, light, and airy, indirect lighting system, 2 blocks to bay, plenty of water sports and good fishing; will take $250 cash and $18 monthly from responsible party; write for appointment to visit same. Bungalow Owner, Box 226 Times Downtown.

I have a bungalow of 4 rooms in a very pretty spot on the North Shore which would make an ideal home if fixed up a little; near water & R. R. station; will take $100 down and $12 monthly; call for appointment, or see; title guaranteed. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; large plot of ground; $200 cash needed at once; balance as rent. B. House, Box H 235 Times Downtown.

$50 down and $7 monthly buys my little house and large plot, complete for $972; near trolley and water, only 40 minutes out; good title. B Owner, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x150; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. Head Box 157 Times Downtown.

Real Freeport bargain; fine nine-room house, all improvements, garage, for $5,000, $800 cash. Drawer D.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET

At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay; comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity; also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further particulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. BLOOMFARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments in

CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
140 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

We have 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service additional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 5970. 8th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths, all-night service; rent $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3904 Riverside.

Magnificently furnished apartment of six rooms, eighth floor, to rent from four to six months; rent $200; immediate possession. Phone Circle—1582. 162 West 54th St., apartment 8-C.

Will sublet handsomely furnished corner apartment; superb river view every window; baby grand piano, Victrola; Oriental rug. Avalon Hall, Riverside, 95th St., Apt. 1 North. Phone 1150 River.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

CONCORD HALL,
Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished, moderate.

116th, 610 West, near subway; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; bright and sunny; eighth floor high-class house; immediate possession. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 260 West 23d St., Columbus 9074.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOLBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7840 River.

70th, 345 West.—Handsomely furnished five-room apartment, from March 1st to October 1st. Apartment 1C.

Sublet—6 rooms, bath, high-class elevator apartment, 605 West 141st. 2900 Audubon.

6-room elevator apartment, well furnished, fine piano, $60. Bugbee.

Unfurnished.

East Side.

86th St., 50 East.—Apartment in single flat, 25 ft. front, ground floor; 7 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; near Central Park. 3936.

West Side.

To Sublet—Northeast corner 5th Av. and 45th St., second story, five rooms and kitchen apartment; suitable for business and residence; splendidly fitted; unfurnished; $4,000 a year. Apply Mr. Mantellini, 547 5th Av.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

For Rent—Five light, airy rooms and bath; every modern convenience; all night elevator service; choice location; rent moderate. Apply Apt. 66, 427 Fort Washington Av.

170th St., 600 West.—5-room apartment, every improvement, $48; best neighborhood; convenient to subway and cars; excellent service; building fireproof.

St. Nicholas Av., 574, (corner 139th St.)—High-class elevator apartments 4-5 most delightful rooms, containing every newest improvement.

171st St., 560 West.—5-room apartment, with modern improvements; select neighborhood; good service; rent, $35; convenient to subway and cars.

116TH, 208 W.—Six light rooms, third floor; steam; $32; all improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks; subway, L.

Apartments, 4 and 5 rooms, $20 to $45; high class. Pinehurst Co., 302 West 181st St. Phone Audubon 2408—3852.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

WADSWORTH AV., 86, corner 177th. — Six rooms, all improvements, $38, $28, $27; subway 181st; lowest rent Washington Heights.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms; 3, 3½ & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 90th St. & B'way, N. Y.

101st, 14 West.—6-7 rooms; modern; phone; near park; $40 monthly up.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Bronx.

Washington Av., 1,042, (corner 165th.)—Dentist, doctor, six light rooms, improvements. Levitt.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Two-room-and-bath furnished elevator apartment, outside, not over $50 per month, above 59th St., west side. S. C., Box A 377 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Double room, with private bath; one without; cuisine excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

56TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

78D, 149 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with excellent table; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; first floor; steam; excellent table.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; spring rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquille; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive rooms, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front second-story room, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; electricity; private bath; suitable gentlemen; board optional.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate, single or couple; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large room near park, "L"; superior board; table guests.

108TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Nine-room brownstone front private house, Kosciuske St., near Lewis Av.; electric lights, elegant fixtures, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath and shower, tapestry walls, hardwood floor; seen by permit. Apply Owner, 1,365 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.
Cold-water tenement, with stores, Brooklyn, adjoining Fourth Av. Subway rents, $1,630; price, $15,000; good future. Melville S. Mead & Son, 100 William St.

A Bargain.—Private house, with garage, in the best section of Brooklyn; price $17,000; mortgage $8,000. Attorney, 152 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Double room, with private bath; one without; cuisine excellent.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; heated; home atmosphere; telephone; excellent board; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

56TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

58TH, 306 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

78D, 149 WEST.—French home, French conversation; Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cooking.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with excellent table; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; first floor; steam; excellent table.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, small rooms; bath; table board; spring rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquille; elegant suite; private bath; double room, twin beds, bath; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 114 and 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive rooms, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front second-story room, with board; high grade.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable large room; two gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor; electricity; private bath; suitable gentlemen; board optional.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate, single or couple; excellent table.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive, refined couple or gentleman preferred.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large room near park, "L"; superior board; table guests.

108TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

West Side.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.)—Near elevated; "Morningside Park Family Hotel"; cozy, steam-heated rooms; excellent meals; home comforts; $8 up; social surroundings. 4021 Morningside.

122D, 114-116 WEST.
Large room, steam; excellent table; references.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.)
Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private; room, board; Southern cooking; business man, woman; references. Apt. 42.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Broadway Subway and Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon"; bright, clean rooms or suites, $8 to $20 weekly, including splendid meals; good service; home comforts. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D, 513 WEST.—Private family; pleasant, single room; young man; references. Audubon 7392.

156TH, 537 West.—Large room; good home cooking; for gentleman or woman; private family; references exchanged; $10 weekly.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers beautiful room and excellent board to couple or two gentlemen wishing exclusive accommodation. Schuyler 8657.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th).—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family Home of High Standard. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Single room, top floor; also double; desirable house.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

PERMANENT BOARD wanted for gentleman and wife; one good-sized room, with connecting private bath, front room, on the north side of the street, sunny; anywhere between West 72d and West 100th St.; private family preferred. Address George D. Randall, 113 Pearl St., City.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—6 minutes Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single, double rooms; board moderate; references.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful home, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bathroom floor; moderate.

20D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 139 EAST.—Comfortably furnished three rooms, kitchenette, bath, fifth floor; elevator. Apartment 19.

43D, 130 EAST.—Private family; beautiful room for lady, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $5.50; references; first bell.

45TH ST., 27 East.—Large, sunny room; steam, electricity, bath; refined environment; gentlemen only.

53D ST., 65 EAST.—Large room; private house; telephone; references.

56TH, 71 EAST.—Newly decorated, large, light room; telephone; all conveniences; references.

61ST ST., 166 EAST.—Large, light room; all improvements; private bath; refined, private house.

124TH, (1,930 Madison Av.)—Comfortable, pleasant hallroom, all conveniences, telephone, reasonable.

EAST 57TH ST.—Attractive suite; one, two, three rooms; bath; exclusive. Plaza 6097.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th St.)—Handsomely furnished single rooms, $6 weekly.

West Side.

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

97TH, 41 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private baths; open grate fires; telephone.

127TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; steam, telephone; references.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen only.

55TH, 40 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; gentleman; references.

57TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive front room, bath, telephone, electricity, elevator; modern apartment.

64TH ST., 102 WEST.—Newly opened house; rooms all sizes, $2.50 up; handy location.

64TH, 147 WEST.—New, select; $4 up; all conveniences; gentlemen.

66TH, (68 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett, Col. 5962.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Elegant rooms; running water; convenient car lines; front parlor; reasonable.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room; bath adjoining; private family, Columbus 1265.

72D, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; private bath; quiet; homelike; electricity; breakfast.

72D, 162 WEST.—Sunny back parlor; running water; subway express; reasonable; references.

73D, 108 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Modern bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; also single room.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; second floor; references; private family. Owner.

75TH ST., 3 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished residence; rooms en suite with baths; all single; electricity; $5, $9, $14.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Nicely furnished; good heat; sun; all conveniences. 3676 Schuyler.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive sunny suite; kitchen if desired; homelike; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; running water; piano; all improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Medium front room; single room; board optional; continuous hot water.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable large front; southern exposure room; electricity; reason

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

APOCALYPTIC.

"SETTING UP AN IMAGE TO THE PAPACY IN OUR COUNTRY." Concluding Lecture on UNITED STATES in PROPHECY. Hudson Theatre, 44th St. and Broadway, Sun., 8 P. M. Free. Hundreds of Doubting Thomases Were Convinced Last Sunday That Our Country Is Mentioned in the Bible.

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"Working Out Your Own Salvation." 8 P. M.—"Present Sowing—Future Reaping."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 15-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Sunday, Feb. 27, 11 A. M., "Messages to the Churches (VII), Laodicea."; 8 P. M.—Service and Sermon. 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class. Midweek Bible Study, Thursday Evenings. REV. JOSEPH W. KEMP, PASTOR.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 59th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches. 11—Denominational Day. 8—"What Baptists Stand For." 8—"Our Own and Others' Faults."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th St. PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Rev. FRED S. PORTER, M. A., B. D., of St. John, N. B., will preach at 11 and 8. 11 A. M.—"Supremacy of Love." 8 P. M.—"The Enduring Realities of Our Faith." A Cordial Welcome to All.

FT. WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 124 Wadsworth Av. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"THE SOUL'S DEFIANCE." 8 P. M.—"LIFE'S COMPULSION."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON, SQ. 11 A. M.—Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, Musical Lecture, "The Preservation of a Masterpiece." 8 P. M.—Rev. A. Ray Petty, "Don't Crowd."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—"The Church and the World." Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street, JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 10 A. M.—CHAS. GRAY SHAW, P. L. D. 11 A. M.—"Man's Unfolding Consciousness." 8 P. M.—"FOGAZZARO'S THE SAINT."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent. Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—" Throwing the First Stone." 8 P. M.—" The Heavenly Postman."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d. Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "PRESERVING THE MALE CHILDREN." Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. 11 A. M. Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith will preach. 8 P. M., Musical Service.

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11. 8—"The New Relation of Labor and Capital."

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, CHRISTIAN 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. CHURCH. "A WORKING CHURCH."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M.—MR. HORACE J. BRIDGES, Speaker. Subject: "THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY AND RELIGIOUS SINCERITY." 8 P. M.—MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: THE PROPHETS OF ISRAEL AND THEIR MESSAGE."

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. and 76th St. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, Sunday morning at 11. "The Child the Leader of Civilization."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45, DR. WISE: "MARRIAGE AND AFTER." ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "What Can We Do for the Synagogue." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Back to Nature." Monday, 11 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Bible in the World's Literature." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS. Sat., 10:15—"Zionism: A Reconsideration." Sun., 8 P. M.—Sisterhood Anniversary. Fri., March 3—"Young Men of Tomorrow."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St. Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder; service, 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

KAFIR BOYS and J. H. Balmer on "Savage Africa as I Know It," 8 P. M., Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, SIXTIETH STREET. 11 A. M.—REV. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., PASTOR. 8 P. M.—President Ernest R. Stapleford, Regina, Sask., "The Spirit of Canada in This Great War."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th Street and West End Avenue. Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. preaching by the Pastor. At the evening service the choir will sing "THE DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Rev. JOSEPH W. NARAMORE of Philmont, N. Y.

16TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. Sundays, 11:15 A. M., F. W. Sears, M. P., Speaker. Subject: "How We Create Ourselves." THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Beautiful Environment. Inspiring Lecture. YOU are Welcome. Good Music. Seats Free.

DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ballroom, Hotel Astor, 45th St. and Broadway. Services, 11 A. M. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "SELF-DESTRUCTION."

HARRY GAZE, Sunday evening, February 27, 8:15. Subject: "The Radiant Life." 218 Madison Avenue, (corner 36th St.) Special Lecture at The Waldorf-Astoria, Monday evening, February 28, 8:15, "Everlasting Youth: The Supreme Problem of the Twentieth Century and Its Scientific Solution." All welcome. Bring your friends.

NEW THOUGHT.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS

Every Sunday morning at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's topic: "Conscious Dominion."

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS, "RENEWING LIFE." 23 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15. Sunday evening talks, 8 o'clock, in studio, 23 West 44th St. Interviews and Classes Saturdays and Mondays.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St. Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC., 150 West 78th Street. Service Sunday at 4 P. M. Classes every morning at 11, except Saturday. Subject tomorrow: "How to Specialize the Power Which Brought the Universe into Existence." All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St. Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject: "THE MAGIC KEY." 8 P. M., Francis E. Shober. "The Valley of Dry Bones." (Repeated by request.) Mme. Bettinnetti, soloist. Mrs. Wm. J. Wright at piano.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 11 A.M., WEST END PRESBY., Amst. & 105th. 8 P. M.—THOS. MOTT OSBORNE, "LIFTING MEN."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 4:30 P. M.—Pres. J. G. HIBBEN of Princeton University. Subject, "MILITARY PREPAREDNESS."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 340 E. 106th. Rev. FRANCESCO PIRAZZINI preaches: 10 A. M., English Service. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Italian Services.

DR. PARKHURST Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Madison Av. and 24th St. Evening: Oratorio of "Elijah." Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for American Tract Society. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON 174th St. at Broadway. 11—Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D. 8—DR. MARTIN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches, 11 and 8.

HARLEM - NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 128th St. and 7th Av. Rev. GEORGE W. ARMS preaches, 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—A mass meeting for the American Red Cross. Speakers: MABEL T. BOARDMAN and DR. WILLIAM B. GUTHRIE.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. } William Pierson Merrill. Ministers: } Frank Latimer Janeway. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D., will preach at 11 o'clock and Dr. MERRILL at 4. Bible School at 10:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 o'clock. Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor KIRSOPP LAKE, D. D., of Harvard University. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. George E. Sehlbrede will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Paul C. Melrose, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY will preach at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Service of St. David Society. Rev. JOHN E. LLOYD, D. D., will preach.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St. 8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.) 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Edw. P. Newton. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Jones. (Service for U. S. Boy Scouts.) Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. DELANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. LORING W. BATTEN, D. D., at 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. LYMAN HOWES at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services: 8, 10:15, 11, 7:15, and 8. Preacher —The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Dr. GATES, Vicar. —8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11; 4, 8 P. M. Confirmation.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 7:30—10 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rev. Dr. George William Douglas. Prelude, Largo.....Schumann Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Anthem, "How Lovely is Thy Dwelling place".....Brahms Postlude, "Meditation".....Drumm 4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Prelute, "Andante in A".....Pinto Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ. Violin solo, "Andante".....Tchaikowsky Trio, "Adagio".....Oelschlegel Address by Rector. 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and 6th Avenue. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Dr. Mottet. 12:00 P. M.—Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M.—Children's Service. 3:45 P. M.—French Service. 8:00 P. M.—Preacher, W. L. Kingsolving.

8:00 P. M.—Thursday—Organ Recital.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector. 4 P. M.—Evensong, RUSSIAN MUSIC. RUSSELL B. KINGMAN, 'Cellist. Address by the Rev. P. F. Sturges.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, STAINER'S MASS AND SERMON. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer, (Rector).....11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital.....7:30 P. M. Evensong, (Dr. Rushton).....8:00 P. M.

POPULAR VESPERS, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., 4 P. M. Hans Kronold, 'Cellist, will play Nocturne, Chopin; Serenade, Schubert; Romanze, Gliere; The Swan, Saint-Saens. Leo Riggs, Recital Organist, will play March, "Athalie," Mendelssohn; Concert Overture in C minor, Hollins; Echo Bells, Brewer. Readings from The Apocrypha by Dr. Gates. Subject of address: "Lessons from Ecclesiasticus."

ST. ANDREW'S, CORNER 5TH AV. and 127TH ST. Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR. Preaches 11 A. M. on "Woman's Wrongs." Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT, Curate, at 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St. Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector, 8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rector).

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St. Rev. W. BERTRAND STEVENS, Rector. PREACHING MISSION conducted by the Rev. GIBSON W. HARRIS. Services at 8 and 11 A. M.—3:15 and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. Services: 8:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. 5:15 P. M., Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH Is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue. All seats free. All welcome. The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector. Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GAINER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer and Mission Service, (Very Rev. J. P. D. LLWYD.) 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. 8:30 P. M.—Thanksgiving Service.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth St., and Second Av. 8 P. M.—Emmanuel Service Theme: "Happiness and Efficiency." Appropriate music service, conducted by Dr. Walter Franklin Prince, Ph. D., (Yale,) with the assistance of St. Mark's Clergy. After meeting in upper room will be led by F. W. Sears; subject, "Life's Greatest Secret."

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway. Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong, Handel's Samson. Dr. Grant. Subject: "Preparedness." 8—Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, "Woodcraft: Its Message in New York City."

TRINITY CHURCH. SUNDAY SERVICES. 7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon. 8 P. M., Service and Sermon. WEEK-DAY SERVICES. 7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M. CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL. West 25th St., near Broadway. Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE CHURCH, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., Manhattan Av. Paul Selbert Leinbach, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"KEPT IN SAFETY." 8 P. M.—Hymns of Ira Sankey (Musical Service).

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, D. D. 8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Fourth Dimension." 8 P. M.—" The Publican's Prayer."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M.—"Is There a Hell?" 8 P. M.—" Concerning Broken Things." Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols at 4:30 P. M. Subject: "Four-square." Special Music. Gaul's Cantata: "The Holy City."

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, 20 West 91st St. ROSE LEVERE, LL. D., Leader. Sunday, 11 A. M., W. Frederick Keeler, speaker. 8 P. M., Dr. G. B. Freeborn; messages. All welcome. Seats free. Thursday, 8 P. M., Message Class.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15, MISS ISABEL HOLBROOK, NATIONAL LECTURER of the Theocophical Society, will speak. Subject: "WHAT IS TO COME? OUT OF THE MELTING POT." Also, Monday, same place, at 8:15. Subject: "Free Masonry in Its Larger Interpretation."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St.—Public Lec. Sunday eve. 8:15. Subject: "The Doctrine of Incarnation"—Eduard Herrmann.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Av. and 20th St., Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "CAST OUT FEAR." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av. & 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "THE USES OF ADVERSITY." 8:15 P. M., Public Conference—CHARLES F. ZUERLIN on "THE UNITED STATES: PACE-MAKER OR PEACE-MAKER?" Public invited.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "The Function and Conduct of Art." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. "CHEER UP." 4:30 P. M.—Farmer's Mass in B flat. "The Prophet Psalmist," by request.

Y. M. C. A.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, "Prosperity and Preparedness." West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d, Sun., 3:45. COMMISSIONER JOHN A. KINGSBURY. "AIMS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES."

Y. W. C. A.

SERVICE OF REJOICING, celebrating 50th anniversary—founding of Young Women's Christian Association in America, Carnegie Hall, March 3, 8:15 P. M. Address by Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, pastor Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Chorus 300 voices from Association Choral Clubs, direction Earl A. Wayne. Admission tickets at office of Metropolitan Board, 600 Lexington Av.; or any association branch.

OTHER SERVICES.

DISCUSSIONS ON PREPAREDNESS, PILGRIM HALL, 8 P. M., (BROADWAY TABERNACLE,) BROADWAY AND 56TH STREET. SPEAKERS: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, BAINBRIDGE COLBY. MRS. CHRYSTAL EASTMAN BENEDICT, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Peace Party. PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

Dr. S. S. GOLDWATER Lectures 10 A. M., "Standards of Public Health." Ser. 11-8. PARK AV. CHURCH, cor. 86th St. Dr. Jamieson.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, pastor. Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. A. Pirazzini, D. D., of Dr. White's Bible School.

HENRY FRANK 23 W. 44th St., Sunday, 3 o'clock. "Nature's Mysteries." Prologue: "Preparedness and Militarism."

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION. Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sundays, 3. Drunkards especially invited. 316 Water St., bet. Roosevelt and Dover Sts.

5-7 DOYERS STREET. Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Wideawake Gospel Service Nightly, 10 P. M. T. J. NOONAN, Supt.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION prayer meetings are held every Wednesday at 11 A. M. in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St. Ladies invited.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 Central Park West. Swami Bodhananda, "Symbolism," 3 P. M. Sriyut Thacoor, "Egyptology," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "Christ's Teaching on Force and Preparedness." Evening subject, "Benjamin Franklin."

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen St. Brooklyn. (Two Blocks from Borough Hall Station.)—Rev. Prof. H. E. Fosdick, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, will preach on Feb. 27, at 11 A. M. Topic—"The Saving Power of Faith." 7:45 P. M., at the Hometime Service in the Church Parlors, the Choir will be present and will give excerpts from Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation." Public cordially invited to all services. The Choir—Miss Olive Kline, soprano; Miss Elsie Baker, contralto; Mr. Lambert Murphy, tenor; Mr. Clifford Cairns, basso; Mr. A. Y. Cornell, Organist and Choirmaster.

PRESBYTERIAN.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner South Oxford Street, (Near Atlantic Avenue Subway Terminal and Central Y. M. C. A.)—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 8 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

OTHER SERVICES.

THE WORLD'S CHAOTIC CONDITIONS have caused many to wonder if there is not something to the second coming of Christ. You will know there is if you attend Professor Wirth's lecture on "THE VERITY OF CHRIST'S SECOND COMING" Sunday, February 27th, at 8 P. M., S. D. A. Church, formerly Central Baptist, Adelphi St., near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Good singing. Mr. Brown, soloist. All welcome.

STRIKE IN EDISON PLANT.

Carbolic Acid Workers Want More Pay—First Labor Trouble in Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 25.—About 100 men at the Edison phenol plant in the Silver Lake section went on a strike for more pay this morning. The men are employed in the carbolic acid department, and are mostly unskilled laborers. The plant was closed to make repairs that had been contemplated, so the management said, and when these have been effected the demands of the men will be taken up.

Police were sent to the plant to guard against the possibility of violence. None developed during the day, nor is any now expected by the firm.

William H. Meadowcroft, Thomas A. Edison's secretary, said this afternoon that Mr. Edison had taken personal charge of the situation, and that it was hoped a settlement might be effected soon without difficulty. The difference between what the men want and what they are now getting, he said, was small. The Edison industries here are not unionized, and this is the first strike Mr. Edison has had on his hands in many years.

LAMBERT ART SACRIFICED.

Silk Man Says $592,050 Was Only Half Value of Paintings.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25.—Catholina Lambert, the silk manufacturer, whose million-dollar art collection was sold this week at the Plaza Hotel in New York by the American Art Association, returned to Paterson this afternoon, and at his home, Belle Vista Castle, said that the $592,050 realized at the sale represented only a little more than half the value of his collection of masters. Although the silk manufacturer sold his art treasures to secure the solvency of the Dexter Lambert Silk Company, he was in excellent spirits today, and said that he "felt like a two-year-old."

The fact that a great number of the paintings were of exceptionally large size and unsuited for private collections was given by Mr. Lambert as one of the reasons for the low prices realized.

NO BREACH OF FAITH, BOLTON LETTER SAYS

Consulting Engineer of the Edison Co. Replies in Municipal Ownership Controversy.

ASSERTS HE DID HIS DUTY

Urges Inquiry as to Whether a Committee Can Nullify the Purpose for Which It Is Formed.

Reginald P. Bolton, consulting engineer of the New York Edison Company, replied yesterday to E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer for the city, who threatened to send a complaint against Mr. Bolton to the Institute of Consulting Engineers, for submission to the Committee on Code of Ethics. The ground for the complaint was that Mr. Bolton had violated the ethics of the profession in having made public a report of the result of a test in municipal ownership made by the city in 1913.

In that year the city furnished light, heat, and power from its own plant to the Hall of Records, the City Hall, the County Court House, and the City Court building. The Edison Company contributed more than $10,000 toward the cost of the experiment and when the figures had been prepared the company agreed to guarantee that the city could purchase heat, light, and power at least $4,000 a year cheaper for the four buildings than it cost to supply them from its own plant. No attention was paid to the report and finally Mr. Bolton gave the figures for publication to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A copy of the report was sent to Mr. Goodrich, who wrote to Mr. Bolton expressing surprise that he should make a separate report of the result of the test. It also appeared that Mr. Goodrich was not alone in his denunciation of the publicity given the report. F. A. Cleveland, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and others loudly complained. All of these complaints Mr. Bolton answered in this letter to Mr. Goodrich:

Feb. 21, 1916.

Mr. E. P. Goodrich, Department of Public Works, Municipal Building, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Goodrich: I received your letter of the 16th inst. and regret to learn of your dissatisfaction with my recent publication of the figures concerning the Hall of Records test. I cannot agree with your view of the matter.

In view of the circumstances under which the publication of my statement became necessary, which was fully explained in the correspondence between the Bureau of Municipal Research and my clients, copies of which have been sent to you and the other members of the board, I do not understand your expression of surprise nor your suggestion that my publication was not in accordance with professional ethics. A better subject for inquiry in this connection, would be whether a Committee of Engineers can with propriety, by its delay and negligence of contracted agreement, render useless the purpose for which it was formed. Yours very truly,

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.

Mr. Bolton said yesterday that he didn't understand why all the fuss was being made about the matter. Either the test had failed or it had succeeded, and in either case he thought the public had a right to know about it.

"The communication by the Bureau of Municipal Research," he said, "to the Board of Estimate was presented to Mayor Mitchel today and referred for consideration and report to the Chief Engineer, Nelson P. Lewis, and E. P. Goodrich. It may be noted that Mr. Goodrich is a party to the controersy with which the communication deals. Up to the time of its publication I had not seen the letter addressed to me by R. C. Carpenter and Charles E. Lucke, engineering counsel for the bureau.

"I wish to say that the statement published by me was a statement of facts, and that the facts set forth had been available for the past year. As a citizen interested in the public welfare, and in view of the importance of these facts to the public, I decided that the length of time that had passed during which these facts and figures had been practically suppressed was utterly inexcusable, and that it became my duty, from a public point of view, to make them known.

"Mere assertions that the published figures are in error does not suffice to meet the plain incontrovertible fact that the offer of the New York Edison Company constituted a direct and guaranteed saving of $4,000 a year upon the actual disbursements, as determined by the investigation of the year 1913, which constitutes argument, but rather detracts from the force of the statements made by the bureau, to call an opponent names. A letter has been included in the communication of the bureau, addressed by Mr. Goodrich to me, as well as that which appeared in THE TIMES from Messrs. Carpenter and Lucke to me. My response to both communications is summed up in the letter which I addressed to Mr. Goodrich in reply to his communication."

Mr. Bolton added that he thought it was the duty of the city authorities to make all of the facts of the test public because the matter was one that was of interest to every citizen of the city.

Suffragists to Watch Lawmakers.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Women's Suffrage Association yesterday in Newark it was decided to establish a legislative information bureau for the purpose of keeping a close watch on legislation affecting women, children, and the suffrage cause. Twelve women were appointed chairmen to work in behalf of the passage by Congress of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment. The principal speaker was Mrs. Stanley McCormick of New York, Second Vice President of the National American Women's Suffrage Association.

ROOSEVELT WORKERS QUIT.

Police Accuse I. W. W. Agitators of Starting the Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Feb. 25.—In the strike of 500 men at the Williams & Clark fertilizer plant of the American Agricultural Company the local police see a move of the I. W. W. agitators to cause a general walkout in the three plants of the company here. Fearing a repetition of last Spring's rioting, that cost the lives of two men and the wounding of eleven, Chief of Police John Harrington has called out